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LIBERATOR.

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his interest in the subscription-list. E.—Mr. ISAAC KNAPP, the late publisher, asferred his interest in the subscription-list granson, for two years from the first of Januthe pecuniary concerns of the Liberator ader the direction and supervision of a comsisting of the following gentlemen: Fransising of the following gentlemen: Fransis Samuel Philibrick, Ellis Gray Loren Quincy, William Bassett.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. From the Merchants' and Planters' Journal.

re has been much talk and excitement in the

during the last week respecting certain aboli-termons preached by the Rev. G. F. Simmons, has been paster of the Unitarian Church for ist two years. I have thought it a duty incum-on some one to lay the facts connected with

ir before the public, in order to anticipate the

gran before the points, in order to anticipate the presentations which the parson will doubtless when he gets to New England, and in order he people of the South may know who their jess are. I expected that some of those who the sermons would perform the task; but they not done so, probably from kind feelings to-

whom they had been so long in the habit

ess me a letter which is totally unbecom-

her a teacher of the Christian religion or a ed gentleman, and I shall without hesitation

gloves and handle him as he deserves.

Christian meekness and forbearance, I st it will afford him as much amusem THURSDAY NIGHT, May 21, 1840.

give below the letter with which he has honor-ne; and if the reader does not derive from it a

Dr. Nott: Dear Sir-Since you and the keeper on I am at all acquainted, among those who have

dy to make head against me. I desire to ada few words in parting—not that I am anxious our good opinion, for that you have taught me

m very little, and it is not probable that I conjoy your friendship, for by having me or hung, whenever I should come into vicinity, you will take care that we shall not in this world; and certainly there is little prob-

of our meeting in another, when-to say nothword of one held in so little consideration

g of the word of one held in so little consideration

Jesus of Nazareth—if the law of congeniality
ad uncongeniality prevail, there is no reason to ap
chead that our minds will be brought together.

You have now added one more jewel to your

nown of Southern chivalry. But oh! poor man!

bit you could perceive how much brighter a coro-etis justice for a manly brow! Do not even you dust that it is the right of every citizen, and still owned every stranger, to know what is crime, and hat is the penalty of each particular sort? And apposing that because I have preached the undoubt-ight of the pow testigents.

ruli of the new testament, on the subject of the destinterest to a community to which I had become much attached, and which I wished to contrib-

ny little aid to lead safely through a path of supposing that I am for that reason a cut-

and an insurrectionist, and have insulted and with the feelings of the people, yet it is plain is better to suffer one blood-thirsty incendiary, as insulted and trifled with the community, to

ape, than to attack him contrary to law, and set example of disorder and cruelty to the people,— en you and the keeper of the Mississippi Hotel

scourged or murdered me, the constitution of tety would have received a blow from which even dividual would suffer. By a succession of such as, the community would be shattered and fall

of matters had turned out otherwise. I should be been proud to have been able to say that the oth was not what it is represented to be—that it

ald listen to truth in its proper place and proposed a proper manner. Already my first sermon has

will shame them,' I was told, 'for all that they e said of the South;' and I return to New Eng-

to meet with their condemnation-(such is th

lings for which it is possible that you have a sov-ign contempt, we had been looking forward for months. But I found that in case I should be

onths. But I tould that in case I should be ed. I could not prevent those interested in my from defending me, (who yet differed from me principles and policy of that which led to the ment) and that bloodshed would be the consec. There was no question—I was bound to

take my departure without a single self-re-

een recreant to the only arduous public du

e had to perform.

the highest state of the large research in the large berns. It may be that you are a religious man, o, read the history of the persecution of Paul (I not so presumptuous as to liken myself to that ust being.) and ask yourself on which side you ald have been found at Ephesus, at Thessalonica,

at Berea.

at it may be that my letter will afford only sport
on, and I bid you farewell. I wish you a happy

At least half a dozen gentlemen in the city have

e a curious and interesting collection if publish-They were written on board the vessel in

he took his departure.

we for the facts which led to Mr. Simmons de-On Sunday, the 10th of May, he preached which smacked so much of abolition as to

te a strong sensation in the minds of those who ne of his friends went to him and at he was treading on dangerous and for a ground, and advised him to desist, if he did

to forfeit the esteem of his friends, and his personal safety. Mr. S. replied that

apit was not to be gagged'—that it was his preach truth regardless of consequences, and would do what he conceived to be his duty.'

ngly, the next Sunday he preached anoth

which every body—even his most inti-ds, pronounced to be one of the most ul-

tion discourses they had ever heard, or seen

jury, and seeing that a storm was brewing in Own which would result in disagreeable conse-ces a deputation of the most respectable citi-

the place, most of whom were members of

tion, waited on him and told him that waited on him and told him that

r promulgating such doctrines, and urgto sleep in the town another night. He y took their advice and disappeared.

ourse of this interview Mr. Simmons ac-

letters, all in the same strain, which would

GEORGE F. SIMMONS.

e and a self-approving mind.
Yours, with a lingering respect,

uth) -as I have met with yours. reatly desired to preach once more, and meet copie at the communion table, to which, with

pied, to be used against the abolitionists .-

d have been greatly to the credit of the

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. X .--- NO. 25.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... O'R COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDA, JUNE 19, 1840.

neasures directly fitted to destroy the churches of Christ, and set every minister of the Gospet adrift, are Arist, and set every manuster of the toospet daryt, are of the perferred to measures, which win by light and over the very enemies of truth. In one word, they am at abolishing slavery by destroying all human authority, in which all unrightful authority is of ourse included; whereas their opponents seek only r the destruction of Slavery; in laboring for which

some, that the Non-Resistants, of whom there are only a few hundred in the country, should find so many to countenounce them in their pernicious necessities. But it should be accused abounds with a population, which is ready at any time, to sustain any thing, which is opposed to orthodox Christianity, and which rails against the

ome imbued with anti-slavery principles within a eptable, if it had been the result of more deliber-

necessary to be done? Very little, if that little is only wisely done. At first the commerce of the country was a great hindrance to the cause. God has removed this obstacle. The interests of political parties stood in our way. This obstacle is now less formidable. The ignorance of the people in regard to the nature of slavery, and the safety of immediate emancipation, which once opposed our success, is now removed. Their apathy on the subject the greatest obstacle of all, is rapidly yielding to the group of the South the united testimony of the aorthern churches in favor of emancipation? Why, simply an apprehension of many good men, created by the past history of the cause, that an attempt at united neck that the proposed the American Anti-Slavery Society, would be possible the interior of the country society, would among the interior of the country society, would be the safety of interior of the cause of the crushed, benighted the cause of the crushed, benighted the conduct, or the misconduct of others, as the index to his duty.

No—he felt if the cause of the crushed, benighted the community should espouse that cause, and show that it could be conducted with equal fidelity, equal ardor, equal strength of argument and power of eloquence, and possibly with better temper. He knew that Mr. Garrison was incited to greater vehemence and severity, by the coldness, and heartless indifference of almost all around him; and that nothing would so soon attemper his zeal, as to find himself supported, instead of opposed, by the wisest and best men in the community should espouse that cause, and show that it could be conducted with equal fidelity, equal ardor, equal strength of argument and power of eloquence, and possibly with better temper. He knew that Mr. Garrison was incited to greater vehemence and severity, by the coldness, and their work of the cause of the crushed, benight the cause of the crushed by the cause of the crushed by the cause of the crushed as lived to his duty.

No—he felt if the cause of the crushed action with SUCH MATERIALS as have hitherto composed the American Anti-Slavery Society, would ensure them in acts, which their consciences disapprove. These materials are now cast off. The new society will be composed of such men as support the other great benevolent societies of the day, and have a surred regard for the institutions of Christ; of men who had rather be disappointed in the object of a voluntary society, than undermine the church of Christ and the government of their country. All whose influence is worth having in this cause, can join such

Some of our readers will ask for the cause and effect of this division.

The cause lies in a radical difference of views in regard to the mode of conducting the Anti-Slavery and for his sextensive and accurate knowledge, and for his sound understanding. He was honored the leaders, are haters of example division to the little and the part of the leaders, are haters of example division to the little and the leaders, are haters of example division to the little and the leaders, are haters of example division. They are also the enemies of civil government; the overtimes of civil government; the overtimes of civil government; the overtimes of the leaders of the sections and sample and the little and the leaders of the section and sample and the little and the leading of the South. George Thompson was here; and for his exertions and sacrifices in Europe in the clause of Liberty. He was cherished as an invaluable and their papers are also the enemies of civil government; the overtimes of civil government; the overtimes of civil government; the overtimes of the latter that of the leaders of the sections. Accordingly they make it their leading of the South. George Thompson was here; the hought of what we men, we who have mothered as at plorious man, whom the philanthropists of They leaders of human and the plant through the high the honor, to whom the eight hundred boustnad, redeemed in the Islands of the West over decoused in the sections of the was cherished as an invaluable to the origin the cause of Liberty. He was cherished as an invaluable to the control and the port of the sections of the was cherished as an invaluable to the control and the port of the sections of the was cherished as an invaluable to the clause of Liberty. He was cherished as an invaluable to the clause of Liberty, He was cherished as an invaluable to the clause of Liberty. He was cherished as an invaluable to the clause of the clause of Liberty, He was cherished as an invaluable to the clause of the clause of the clause of the clause of Libert tions of a very sensitive portion of his adopted But Charles Follen was a 'genuine man.' In

godly sincerity he felt, as well as said, that whatever affected the welfare of mankind, was a matter of concern to himself. He was astonished at the apaconcern to himself. He was astonished at the apathy of the great and good in our country, to the wretched condition of more than a sixth part of the population; to the disastrous influence of their enslavement upon the characters of their immediate oppressors, upon the well-being of the whole Republic, and the cause of liberty throughout the world. When, therefore, the words of Garrison came to his ears, 'he rejoiced in spirit, and said, I thank thee, O Father, that thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent and hast revealed them gainst others, (!) to speak evil of dignities, we gainst others, (!) to speak evil of dignities, and to impair the respect of the people for their rulers, and for the laws of the land. To them it seems wrong to do evil that good may come; and also, that the peaceable abolition of Slavery may in the shortest time be effected, by measures which no one (!!) can censure.

It may seem strange to whom there are the truly that there are the cause of the words of the words. When, therefore, the words world. When, therefore, the world. The world world world. When, therefore, the words world. When, therefore, the world world. When, therefore, the world world. When, therefore, the world world. When, therefore, the world. When, therefore, the world world world. When, therefore, the world strung in his true heart, that even a sigh of human misery would call forth a sympathetic response. Home Human at the history where were his the any time, to sustain any thing, which is opposed to privately at any time, to sustain any thing, which is opposed to privately and which rails against the discrete sustained by evangetical Christians, without a located by evangetical Christians, without a field in order of their principles. The testimony is now five. violation of their principles. The testimony is now given.

We have some doubts whether it was expedient to organize a new society immediately after the secsion. Would it not have been better, first to have announced the secession to the country, and called a convention, at some future day, for the purpose of consultation as to the course of procedure in this new state of things? Thousands of minds have become imbued with anti-slavery principles within a profess to have been, by the severe language and prudent profess to have been, by the severe language and process. few years, without uniting with a society on account profess to have been, by the severe language and of the evils, which have now resulted in a division. Many of these persons have been led to look with the superior on the whole plan of organized action; and to believe, that some other more efficient and less exemptions have been been led to look with the superior of the whole plan of organized action; and to believe, that some other more efficient and less exemptions have superior of the wise and prudent profess to have been, by the severe language and on the whole plan of organized action; and the superior of the wise and prudent profess to have been, by the severe language and on the profess to have been, by the severe language and other members of our body. He did not approve of supprison on the whole plan of organized action; and the severe language and other members of our body. He did not approve of supprison and the severe language and other members of our body. He did not approve of supprison and the severe language and other members of our body. He did not approve of supprison and the severe language and other members of our body. He did not approve of supprison and the severe language and other members of our body. to believe, that some other more efficient and less exceptionable system of operations may be devised. These persons should be conciliated. They should at least be heard in council; and something yielded, if the interests of the cause allows it, to their views of expediency. We know nothing of the Constitution of the new society—it may be the very thing that is wanted—but still it would probably have been more likeway a constitution of the decision of his countrymen. least be heard in council; and something yielded, if breath call them fanatics, incendinges, madien, the interests of the cause allows it, to their views of traitors, and even cut-throats. In his view, however, expediency. We know nothing of the Constitution of the new society—it may be the very thing that is rison had raised for the decision of his countrymen. It was a question of right, of humanity. Dr. Follen acceptable, if it had been the result of more deliberated by the state of the state to show himself on the side of right, because there were men there, who contended with stion.

Some course, we think, ought now to be taken, to harmonize the views of all the friends of Christ on this subject. The Spirit of Christ, the wisdom of the serpent and the harmlessness of the dove, if given us for a guide, would easily effect it. What is now necessary to be done? Very little, if that little is overthrew the throne of Napoleon, because many, not were enlisted against the usurper, were cruel, only wisely done. At first the commerce of the

and the government of their country. All whose influence is worth having in this cause, can join such a society, if they can conscientiously unite with any, it, therefore, seems to us, that the formation of the society should have been delayed, until the united wisdom of our friends could have been consulted, and the best possible form adopted.

It has been matter of no little surprise with some, that one so mild as Dr. Follen should have joined himself so early as he did, and adhered so steadfastly as he has done to Mr. Garrison. I know he was as gentle as St. John. But then he had that heroic spirit, which impelled and enabled that gentlest of the apostles to stand up at the foot of the cross, in face of the infurited multiple. He conformal not society should have been delayed, until the united wisdom of our friends could have been consulted, and the best possible form adopted and enabled that gentlest of and the best possible form adopted and enabled that gentlest of the another of the interview Mr. Simmons activated and the surpose of this interview Mr. Simmons activated and the surpose of the interview of the interview Mr. Simmons activated and the best possible form adopted and enabled that gentlest of and the best possible form adopted and the vorthy; to the surpose of the surpose of the interview of the conferred and the best possible form adopted in the conferred and the best possible form adopted the conferred on the surpose of the interview of the conferred and the best possible form adopted in the conferred on the best possible form adopted the conferred and the best possible form adopted the conferred on the surpose of the surpose of the inferred with flesh and blood. He stopped not to inquire how this as on every other subject of duty and humanity to expouse so unpopular a cause. Some men, subject had decided him long since to leave the boat the tested of the surpose of provoking, coupled my name with a to the keeper of an obscure hotel, although he had to the keeper of an obscure hotel, although he had to the keeper of an obscure hotel, although he had to the keeper of an obscure hotel, although he had to the keeper of an obscure hotel, although he had to the keeper of an obscure hotel, although he had to the keeper of an obscure hotel, although he had to the keeper of an obscure hotel, although he had the keeper of an obscure hotel, although he had the had been examinated the state of the cross, in feed the further does not influence for the slave, as well as for all the perishing, where we think it will be most effective, without being transmeled by associately and the subject of the slave, as well as for all the perishing and the subject of the further of the cross of many to

shall things. His life was put in imminent hopeth all things and hopeth all things. His life was put in imminent be peril; and all who were known to be abolitionists were despitefully treated.

Wherever we went, mobs arose to withstand us. Newspapers, handbills, placards, reviled and threatened. The magistrates not only refused us their protection, but in many places openly abetted our persecutors. In Boston, every church was closed against our meetings; and not a hall could we hire save our little one at 46 Washington street. In fact, the abolitionists were turned out of doors to breast is they could the fury of the storm. The political appers, with one or two exceptions, did all they could to exasperate the public mind, some of them out to excertate the public mind, some of the end of a counterly and standing might crowd that sacred pace to execrtate the cause of liberty, and prepare the assert the same of our city, the mob of October 21, five theusand strong, which broke up a meeting of antistasery women—tore down the sign of our Antis Slavery Molice—and dragged the editor of an antistavery women—tore down the sign of our Antist Slavery paper through the editor of an antistavery women—tore down the sign of our Antis Slavery paper through the editor of an antistavery women—tore down the sign of our Antis Slavery paper through the editor of an antistavery women—tore down the sign of our Antis Slavery paper through the editor of an antistavery women—tore down the sign of our Antis Slavery society, and aloof. Some held the garments of those who were storing us. Dr. Channing was the only one of our better the stead of the garments of those who were storing us. Dr. Channing was the only one of our distinguished men, who dared to say a word in arrest of our persecution; and even he spake with the strength of the store of the exception of the citizened was a word in arrest of our persecution; and even he spake with the effect of the state of this community at the citizened was a word in arrest of our persecution; an

at our Board? No—he was with us, as often as his duties at the University would permit. He aided us by his counsels—he animated us by his resolute spirit—he strengthened us by his calm, determined manner. Often did he show himself at our office. I shall never forget the kind solicitude of his inquiries—nor the generous encouragement of his words—nor the cordial, heart-refreshing tones of his voice. He was at that time a member of our Board of Managers at the strengthened us by his resolute spirit—he strengthened us by his resolute stren

In this crisis it was, at our annual meeting in Jan ary, 1836, that Dr. Follen made his bravest speech.
There was not a word, not a tone, not a look of compromise in it. He met our opposers at the very oints, where some of our friends thought us obnox-

Resolved, That we consider the anti-slavery cause the cause of philanthropy, with regard to which human beings, white men and colored men, citins and foreigners, men and women, have the same ties and the same rights.'

No one can duly appreciate the importance of ach a resolution, advocated as it was by such a an, at that time, who does not well remen per the ate of things in this community at that time.

The abolitionists were accused of being the cau the mobs, and other acts of violence, which filled the country with alarm. He exposed the absurdity of the charge, and showed that anti-abolition mobs and the impunity of their authors had been justified by our newspapers, ay, even by men of high standing in society, by a mode of reasoning, according to which we ought to condemn and send to prison, not the thief and the cheat, but the man who had

of the thier and the cheat, but the man who had sen robbed or defrauded.'

Again, he showed, as in a blaze of light, how lit-e they understood of the genius of our holy enter-rise, who objected to us, and excused themselves our standing aloof from us, because we admitted om standing aloof from us, because we admitted obored persons to take part with us in our anti-slaery meeting and societies. 'Have we any other
bject,' said he, 'than to impress upon the communi'this one principle, that the colored man is a MAN?'
and on the other hand, is not the prejudice, which
rould exclude colored people from our meetings and
ocieties here, the same which, in the southern States,

He next addressed himself to the objection, that we had given just cause of offence to our fellow-cit-zens by encouraging the interference of foreigners. Here he glanced at the meanness and virulence, with which he had himself been assailed, as an unitable to the state of the s with which he had himself been assatied, as an ungrateful, meddlesome foreigner, although he had
then been naturalized more than five years. He
only glanced at it, however. He could never dwell
upon any personal matter. He alluded to this disagreeable trifle, as he called it, because of the great
principle involved in it. He maintained, that the
anti-slavery cause being the cause of man, knows
odifference between actives and foreigners. He anti-slavery cause being the cause of man, knows no difference between natives and foreigners. He paid a beautiful tribute to the magnanimous self-devotion of George Thompson, who had a little while before been so rudely driven from our shores, whose only fault was, that he was more of a republican than the people of the United States, and who had gone from city to city, and town to town, scattering the lightning flashes of his eloquence, the truths we had suffered to lie buried in the Declaration of our country's Independence. Nay, more, Dr. Follen went on to this high position, that 'As citizens of the world, as members of the human family, as Christians, we look upon every one as a fellow-citizen, as a neighbor, who defends the rights and respects the feelings of all men; while he who does not see in every human being au equal and a brother, whether he be born here or elsewhere, he alone is regarded by us as a stranger and an enemy.'

Lastly, he asserted more distinctly than ever had been done before, and maintained as he was able, period of our enterprise to the last moment of his

again in this world or the next, to decorate him with tar and feathers as a memeato of me, and in order that his brother abolitionists might know what treatment to expect at the South. I was not, as he supposed, feelish enough to wish to kill the rat, but merely to singe and turn his loose, in order to have we against the doctrines and if the people do not the shum of printed law for the punishment of such crimes, and if the people do not the shum of such as the supposed, feelish enough to twish to kill the rat, but merely to singe and turn his loose, in order to have we against the doctrines of the abolitionists, swhich, if allowed to be taught, must result in scenes similar to those of St. Domingo. If or one should not stop for the want of laws on this subject—it is a nature of life and death with the South, and of the sunter of life and death with the South, and of the sunter of laws on the subject—it is a nature of life and death with the South, and of the sunter of life and death with the South, and of the want of laws on this subject—it is a nature of life and death with the South, and of the want of laws on the subject—it is a nature of life and death with the South, and of the want of laws on the subject—it is a nature of life and death with the South, and of the subject of the sunter of laws of the laws of laws of laws of the laws of l

agers, and came, whenever summoned, to our delibit incumbent upon them to seek an interview with the above committee, to avert if they might, any acthe above committee, to avert if they might, any action on the part of our Legislature, that would tend

bus to blame, and manfully maintained every inch four ground. Few of us knew he intended to purpose. His conduct on that memorable occasion commanded your admiration. It was worthy of himself. Standing before that Committee, he evinced the same calm, invincible spirit of resistance to wrong, that had animated him when he withstood, at Bale, the demands of the Allied Sovereigns of Europe. In both cases it was principle that he con-tended for. In both it was the violation of princi-

ple that he chiefly dreaded.

A committee of the Massachusetts Legislature might not be so august a presence as the Holy Alliance; but in his regard, the occasion which called him to the Hall of our Representatives, was as much more momentous than the occasion on which he withstood the Allied Sovereigns at Bale, as the infinite state of the life state of the Report of the Repor fringement of the liberties of speech, by a democratic government, would be more disastrous to the ic government, would be more disastrous to the cause of freedom, than any encroachment on human rights by absolute monarchs. We were all impressed by his intent look, his earnest, solemn manner. And we can never cease to be grateful to him, for his pertinacity in maintaining his own rights, and the rights of those for whom he appeared, against the aggressive overbearance of the Chairman of that Committee. I have sometimes thought it was the turning point of our affairs, in this Commonwealth. Soon afterwards, he removed to New-York, and

turning point of our affairs, in this Commonwealth. Soon afterwards, he removed to New-York, and became pastor of the first Unitarian church. It was an eligible situation, one which it was supposed by many he would be so desirous to retain, that he would allow his abolitionism to become latent; or at least to refrain from giving it free course in the would exclude colored people from our meetings and societies here, the same which, in the southern States, dooms them to perpetual bondage? How can we have the effrontery to expect the white slaveholder of the South to live on terms of civil equality with his colored slave, if we, the white abolitionists of the North, will not admit colored freemen as members of our Anti-Slavery Societies?

He next addressed himself to the objection, that we had given just cause of offence to our fellow-cit-without hesitation the appointment. And those who are the interference of foreigness. without hesitation the appointment. And those who acted with him, in that public and highly responsible situation, have testified that 'his sound judgment, his discriminating intellect, his ancenity of manners, and his uncommonly single-hearted integrity, greatly endeared him to his associates in that Board, by whom his memory will long be cherished with affectionate respect.'

with affectionate respect.'
But we can ask no higher evidence of his faithfulness while there, than the fact, that his abolitionism was the cause of his separation from the society, to which he had ministered, at the expiration of

AGENTS.

AGENTS.

Maine.—Jas. Charke, Wayne;—Edward Southwick, Augusta;—A. Soule, Bath.

New-Hampshire.—Davis Smith, Plymouth;—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Duver, Vermont.—John. Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrieburg;
Massachuserts.—Wm. E. Kimball, Topefield;—Moses Emery, West Newburg;—C. Winipple, Newburg; port;—Issae Stearns, Manefield;—Luther Boutell, Groton;—B.F. Newhall, Saugus; W. S. Wilder, Füchhurg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Spring, field;—W. & S. B. Ives, Salow;—Henry Hammond, Dudley;—Daniel G. Holmes, Loued;—Josish V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall River;—Wm. Henderson, Hanover;—Wm. Carruthers, Amesburg Mills;—Issae Austin, Nanturket;—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—Edward Earle, Worcester;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertown;—A. Bearne, Centreville;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—Elijah Bird, Taunton;
—N. A. Borden, New-Bedford;—Alvan Ward, Ashburnham;—Saml, I. Rive, Northborough,—[Uff For a continuation of this list, see the last page, last column.]

OLIVER JOHNSON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 494.

life, an avowed, active, official, immediate, abolitionist, is a testimony to the truth of our principles, and
the general propriety of our measures, the weight of
which must impress itself wherever his character
is duly appreciated. Had there been only one obvious deficiency in his mind or heart, to that our opposers might, with some plausibility perhaps, attribute his zeal in the anti-slavery cause: But they
cannot attribute it to his want of knowledge, for
there are very few in our community who can compare with him in the variety, extent and accuracy
of his information, especially in the science of haman nature, the rights of man, and the principles of
natural and civil law—for to the study of these he
had devoted the best years of his life. It cannot
be said by any who knew him, that he was hurried
into this cause by the impetuosity of his feelings; into this cause by the impetuosity of his feelings; nor that he was misled because of his too casy and yielding disposition; for no part of his character was more conspicuous, than his deliberation, calmness, independence of judgment, and freedom from passion. Will any one intimate that it was ambition, that towned him to become an abolitimist? It sion. Will any one intimate that it was ambition, that tempted him to become an abolitionist? It may have been. It was—if that were ambition, which prompted Jesus of Nazareth, to cast all world—by townsord selfch according to the control of the c which prompted Jesus of Nazareth, to cast all worldly, temporal, selfish considerations behind him; and for the sake of truth, justice and mercy, to hazard the displeasure of the wise and prudent, the priests and rulers of the people; subject himself to poverty and expose himself to death. If there has been a man of this generation, who has berne the cross of Christ, that man was our lamented brother. Fist testimony then is above all suspicion—clear, calm, unwavering; and sustained by a force of reasoning, which our opposers will find it easier to evade that to repel. He is gone: But, blessed be God! his testimony remains. It cannot be lost. It is now his hallowed legacy to the enslaved, a legacy which even their masters, who may rob them of every thing else, cannot appropriate to themselves—an inheritance to them, that is incorraptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Letter from A. F. Williams.

FARMINGTON, JUNE 2, 1840.

Ms. Editor:

In your paper of the 20th ultimo, I noticed a letter from H. C. Wright, giving an account of the proceedings of the Connecticut Anti-Slavery Society; and were it not that there was some truth; mingled with much error, I should take no notice of the communication, although it gives me rather a prominent, and, upon the whole, under the author's hand, not a very enviable position.

The report of the meeting was made up of portions of the speeches, and not given in their connexion, so that the reader can get no correct view of the remarks that were made; and as the subject is stated, it is a complete caricature.

stated, it is a complete caricature.

I shall not attempt to defend or correct any stateand not attempt to detend or correct any state-ments made by, or that have reference to, any per-son but myself. I would just say, however, impass-ing, that an undue prominence is given to the offi-ciousness of Mr. Ichabod Codding, now General Agent for this State, who behaved himself with great decorum and modesty, as is admitted by some of the opposers of the amendments and reing ma-troduced, and had no part in concecting the resolu-tion complained of. on complained of.

It had been the intention of Connecticut abolition-

ists to have nothing to say in anti-slavery meetings upon the 'woman question, alias Quakerism*; but t was found that those who favored that SECT were it was found that those who favored that sect were determined to press it upon us, and that practically; as an agent in the employ of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, sailing under the Garanson Flag, had, after delivering a lecture in this place, publicly announced, 'that among the distinguished speakers to be present at New-Haven to attend the annual meeting of the Connecticut Anti-Slavery Society, would be Abby Kelley.' Not knowing upon whose invitation she was to attend, and having seen the rujous effects of a similar course in the Amerthe ruinous effects of a similar course in the American Society only the week previous, it seemed to me that it was absolutely necessary to adopt some course to settle the question, so that we might know whether at the meetings of our Society, we were to be permitted to proceed with the BUSINESS of the neeting, in the good old war, and that in accordance with the usages and customs of almost every seet in Connecticut, and of every other benevolent Society in the land; or whether we were to have the peculiar customs and usages of a handful of men called 'Friends,' (or those willing to endorse them) called 'Friends,' (or those willing to endorse them) engrafied upon our Society, and become a matter of record in the proceedings of the same, at every successive meeting. Let it alone we could not, unless we were willing to abandon the cause of the slave, and leave him to toil on under the galling yoke, and spend all our energies in sectarian controversy: this, I say, we could not do, but felt that to amend this, I say, we could not do, but let that to amend the Constitution, so as to have the Business of the Society transacted by men, would lay aside all ex-trancous matter, and leave us as a Society to acr more efficiently for the overthrow of slavery. We have waited patiently for the time to arrive in

We have waited patiently for the time to arrive in Connecticut, when, from a sense of propriety, or from the gentle hints she has more privately received, the person who alone has troubled Israel, would leave this land of strangers and return to her native State, there to enjoy in quietness her own views upon all subjects, without impertinently intruding them upon those unwilling to embrace or even tolerate them; for we know not of a woman, a native of Connecticut, who wishes, or could be prevailed on, to appear in a business meeting to speak in the presence of men. But our patience is exhausted. Last spring, (1839) the matter was laid to rest, and then at the very next meeting of the Socihausted. Last spring, (1832) the matter was lad to rest, and then at the very next meeting of the Society, which was called expressly to discuss the propriety of forming a third political party, who should appear but Abby Kelley! She actually took the floor and debated the political question, (no one yet willing to raise the question of the propriety of her so doing;) and then, at the next meeting, and by presides accountment, again, she comes to take the doing;) and then, at the next meeting, and by previous appointment, again she comes to take the floor; while the wise, able, and successful advocates for the suffering and the dumb remain at home: and why? Because they will not deliberate in assemblies where such improprieties (as they consider them) are practised and tolerated.

And now to the letter: The first remark I notice is in the following words, which I pronounce decidedly untrue: 'He did not wish to have women speak for God and humanity in the meetings of this Society; and she should not, if he could prevent it;' and then, to make it still more strong, he says, 'I repeat—to strip woman of her acknowledged constitutional right to speak and vote for suffering humanity, was the sole and avoved design of this movement, as stated by the author, A. F. Williams, of Farmington.' Now I repeat, this interpretation is entirely a mistake, and directly opposed to my design in moving the amendment to the Constitution, and contrary to the true intent and meaning of the remarks I made on that occasion. In proof I would refer the reader to the resolution upon which most of the debate ensued, and the vote taken: 'The business of the Society shall be transacted by its officers, and such other men as shall be appointed by its auxiliaries.' But I did say, that the object I had in moving the amendment was, to confine the business transactions of the Society to MEN; and so to remodel the Constitution, that every thing of a sectarian character, and of a distracting nature, should be put out of the way; and we, holding as we might our own peculiar views and sentiments on all subjects, as individuals and churches in our var-And now to the letter: The first remark I notice we might our own peculiar views and sentiments on all subjects, as individuals and churches in our va-rious localities, should consent, while assembled for anti-slavery purposes, to dismiss them all for a com-

* In this communication I do not use this term in

Again—it was on the ground of expediency that I urged the adoption of the amendment. Now it is well known to H. C. W., that many individuals in Connecticut conscientiously believe that it is a sin for women to speak in public assemblies, and others view it as a gross impropriety. On this point I gave no opinion; I never said that I thought it criminal for Miss Abby Kelley to lecture to promiscuous assembles; yet I do consider it out of her sphere. But I Approve of ladies collecting their own sex in small or large numbers, and before them pleading the cause of 'suffering humanity,' or laboring for the correction of any immorality in the community. Who does not see that this is quite another thing from engaging in the bustle and turmoil of business meetings?

Now to the point: One party say, Let us have anti-slavery and nothing else; the other party say, Yes, we will confine ourselves to anti-slavery, if you will let us have our sectarian notions too; and if either are to be sacrificed, let us hold on to Quakerism. Not only so, but we will compel all other sects to yield to us on this point; and when the former declare that they associated for a single purpose, and not to adopt or practice any peculiar te-nets, the latter declare, we will not allow you to say so in your constitution; but any practice not in keeping with our creed is 'tyranny,' 'oppression' and 'secturianism'; and to complete the stereotyped phrase of H. C. W., should add, 'concubinage,' 'theft,' 'robbery' and 'murder.' I ask, then, is expedient to engraft the habits and customs of ect upon our Society, and lose the influence of som best men in our ranks, and keep away more from any participation with us, in our efforts for the deliverance of the captive? Is it best to re-tain any article, section or word in our constitution, to gain the co-operation of ONE WOMAN in the debates of our business meetings, and lose the energetic labors of three-fourths of the women in this State, and a large proportion of the men into the bargain? We profess to meet on the anti-slavery platform those of every nation, clime and color; also of every sect, party and profession: and for the time being forget every interest and condition, but that of the deliverance and happiness of the bleeding slave. Should there come into our assembly a company of Chinese, (and I trust H. C. W. would bject;) and when, according to the custom the day, the presence and bles God was invoked; suppose at this moment the Chinese should commence their address to their un known gods, in songs and dances, striking of gons and hideous yells; would H. C. W. sit quietly by and make no effort to restore order and harmony? Would he continue associated with his Chinese brethren after they had been requested to lay aside their negaligrities and confirm to general practs. their peculiarities and conform to general usage. ould withdraw and form a separate association with kindred spirits? To use an illustration; if you neighbor's house is on fire, and men and women should promiscuously assemble to extinguish it, and should promiscuously assemble to extinguish it, and one felt called on to take a position that would prevent a hundred able bodied and efficient firemer from performing their appropriate duty, would it be expedient for that woman to hold that position, and so let the house be consumed? But you say, she has a constitutional right to be there, and it may be it is her own house. Would you not, as a wise man, say, her own house. Would you not, as a wise man, say, "Woman, flee to your own dwelling, where the little ones, all frantic with alarm, have been conveyed, and use your kind influence, and soothing voice in allaying their excitement, and quieting their fears? Yes! so say I to mothers and sisters: go to your nurseries, and fire-sides, and there spend your coersistic to grain the going of the succeeding generanurseries, and here-sides, and their spend your en-gies in forming the mind of the succeeding genera-tion, and thus rear up a mighty host, who have drank in with their mother's milk, an uncompromising and eternal hostility to slavery; and i ears, slavery, with its ten thousand woes and vrongs, would only be a matter of history.

H. C. W. says, woman is denied, by the Con

necticut Anti-Slavery Society, &c. her heaven born, inalienable right to deliberate and communi-cate. How? Will the gentleman say that be cause women are not permitted to make speeches in political assemblies, and go to the ballot-box and cast their votes, that all the electors in the land are great sinners in withholding from her a heaven-born malienable right? But, says one, they never had the right of suffrage, so it is no abridgment of their would be wrong to take it away! I deny in rinciple, for if it is a 'heaven-born right,' no earth power can take it away, or abridge it: as th njoyment or possession of any privilege, by permission, does not establish a right. What will my obector say, when he refers to the fact that in New Jersey the Constitution did use the popular term persons instead of male citizens, when speaking of persons instead of man cutizens, when speaking of the qualification of electors, and many females avail-ed themselves of their right to vote; but it was thought best to amend the constitution so as to ex-clude women. Did the men of New Jersey (and women, too, as they voted in amending the consti-tution,) become the worst of 'tyrants' by that act? Did they exhibit 'THE SPIRIT OF SLAVERY'? Was it not rather from the very best of motives— that women might be free from the confusion and strife so common at our elections, and from which the mildness and delicacy of the female character instinctively withdraws? If indeed their claim to a Anti-Slavery Society, as a right, be well founded, then I admit, to deprive them of the exercise of that right would be oppression; and if that position be true, then all New-England, and most, if not all the States in the Union, are guilty in providing in their respective constitutions, that the right to vote shall be confined to male citizens; and it this privilege of 'voting and deliberating' is a 'heaven-born right,' then every young man, under twenty one years of age, is a slave, and all the voters and legislators in the land are high-handed oppressors.

Again-I notice the spirit manifested by H. C.

cause we do not square to his rule-he differing from him as to the best manner in which a benevolent object can be accomplished, and following in the steps of the wise and good of all ages, in civilized countries. Therefore, we have the very spirit that leads ministers and churches to bar our pulpits and meeting-houses, and legislators our legislative halls against the cause of crushed huminity-that has cloven down the right of petitic and freedom of speech, which has shut out our brethren from the common courtesies and kindnesses of social life because of color-which has roused the irit of ruffin mobs, and which burnt Pennsylvania and murdered Lovejov-THE SPIRIT OF SLAVERY! Now I ask, what spirit can it be that dictated the above? Is it that of love and kindness? If I were to judge from the letter, I should say it was any thing but that, and would say to brother Wright, physician, heal thyself, and kindly suggest, that before he complains of rashness and oppression, of false hearts and recklessness of principle, he would so far humble himself before the Author of truth and

justice, as to regard the one and love the other.

In his P. S., to show the inconsistency of attending Miss Keller's meetings, as we had been opposed to women taking part in the business fransactions of a benevolent society, he says— If it he improposes of a benevolent society, he says—If it be improper, indelicate, pernicious, wicked, for women to speak in mixed assemblies, it is no less so to hear them and countenance them by our presence. Yet these men, utterly regardless of principle, went to hear Abby Kelley and countenanced her in it.' Does not H. C. W. believe that the promulgation of the doctrine of universal alvation is 'improper, pernicious, and wicked?' Did H. C. W. ever attend a universalist meeting? Was he not then utterly regardless of principle, and a partaker of their evil deeds? I hold, that it is not a sin to hear the advocates of error advance their sentiments; for how can we counteract the bad influence of such, unless we know their sentiments and their modes of opperation? It is a just remark, that there is no danger in the propagation of error, if truth is left to combat it.' Were I in Him tan, the first thing I should see might be the of Juggernaut, and who would not be better fitted for the work of saving these deluded idolators after vitnessing such scenes of horror? Should I sin, or be inconsistent as a worshipper of the true God, if witnessed them?

In some instances, the enemies of immediate emuncipation have taken occasion from the differ-ence of opinion that has for a short time existed among Abolitionists on minor points, and to view it as an indication that we are fast sinking into oblivias an indication that we are last shaded on; but for the correction of this impression, let me say, that whenever a resolution is offered, or a plan and which has for its end the abolition of slasay, that whenever a resolution is offered, or a plan proposed which has for its end the abolition of slavery, the votes are usually unanimous; and there is perfect agreement as to the fundamental principle upon which our societies are formed, that slavery is

Yours for harmony and peace,
A. F. WILLIAMS.

A Colored Dentist.

Boston, June 11th, 1840.

To the editor of the Liberator:
Sin—Will you allow me the pleasure of directing your attention, and through you, that of your numerous subscribers, to the case of a worthy and merous subscribers, to the case of a worthy and genious colored Dentist in this city—Mr. Thom-AS JINNINGS ?

Every triumph of principle over prejudice— very indication of the progressive advancement of a depressed people—should be held up to observa-tion, and turned to good and profitable account.

The fact that a colored man in this city has arisen

above the influences by which his people are sur-rounded, and obtained such a highly respectable occupation, is worthy of notice. Mr. J., by his attenindustry and native ingenuity, has made him self skilful in his profession, and is solicitous of public patronage. He has made so much proficiency, that he is prepared to perform dental operations, of any character-cleansing teeth, plugging, inserting n on gold plate, &c. laving had Mr. J., to operate upon some of my

own teeth, I am able thus to testify to his capability and skilful

Sympathetic in his feelings, kind in his treatmen and gentlemanly in his manners, Mr. J. is well worthy of that patronage, which, if given him, will not only be met with entire relief and satisfaction to the afflicted, but will likewise tend to encourage and cheer him.

It is certainly to be koped that Mr. J. will meet with that encouragement and practice, which the peculiarity of his case and his manifest qualifications entitle him. Yours respectfully,

Meeting of Colored Citizens.

Boston, June 9th, 1840. At a public meeting of the Colored Citizens of Boston, convened in the Association Room, Belknar treet, to consider the importance of holding a Na-United States, after the subject was fully disci and a committee of correspondence appointed to investigate the expediency of the measure, (on which occasion Mr. David Ruggles from New-York city was present,) the following resolutions were presented by Mr. John T. Hilton, and adopted by a rising vote. Previous to the passage of the resolutions, Mr. Ruggles made some appropriate remarks: Resolved, That we hall with heart-felt joy, and

bid welcome to our beloved city, the consistent, de-voted, self-sacrificing, uncompromising, and indefat-igable friend of the slave and universal freedom, David Ruggles, editor of the Mirror of Liberty, who, like David of old, has proved himself a good marksman by slinging the stones of truth at the consciences of the opponents of equal rights; convincing them that a sable skin shrouds a mind bold and fearless, that yields no principle, and pays homage to none but to God and Liberty.

Resolved, That we recommend the Mirror of Lib-

erty (now about to be re-established by bro. Rug-gles,) to the colored citizens and tried friends of bleeding humanity throughout the eding humanity, throughout the United States,

living principle which its title-page sets forth.

After the resolutions were adopted, Mr. J. B.
Smith arose, and expressed a wish that Mr. Ruggles smin arose, and expressed a wish that Mr. Ruggles would inform the meeting of the fate of his suppressed letter, addressed to the New-York Committee of Vigilance last fall, in reply to their allegation, which appeared in the Emancipator and Colored American. As he had understood that Mr. R's communication was suppressed or rejected from the columns of these papers, he wished to be informed of the truth of the arrow of the suppressed of the fate of his suppressed on the collision increases in severity and power, as slavery is compelled of stern necessity to develop more fully her plans, and the people see more clearly that her settled purpose is to conquer the hardy and vigorous North, as well as to maintain her possession of the 'sunny South'.'

lation to his communications being suppressed or rejected from the columns of the Emancipator and as she makes her manifestations among us, our colored American, in the controversy to which the eyes will open, and our energy will be proportionate ries in that controversy were in New-York. He was in Boston. He begged to be excused from anhat he was as unfair as his antagonists. He deprecated the policy of exposing the recklessness of a man, or set of men, where he or they could not be heard in reply, if they had a defence to make. The appressed letter would be published in the Mirror of Liberty, which would appear in July next, when the public could judge of the merits of the contro-

After Mr. R. resumed his seat, a motion wa made by Mr. J. G. Barbadoes, and seconded, that a committee of ten be appointed for the distribution of and procuring subscribers for the Mirror of Liberty. An aneudment to the motion was offered by Benj. Weeden, that the number be extended to 13. It was received and unanimously voted in the affirm tive. The following named gentlemen compose the

J. T. Hilion, J. G. Barbadoes, J. W. Lewis, J. B. Smith, Thos. Colc, W. C. Nell, Rev. S. Snowden, B. Weeden, S. R. Alexander, S. S. Cook, William and we are

Wright, Joseph H. Gover, B. P. Bassett.

Voted, That the proceedings be published in the Liberator, and Colored American, and that the Emancipator be requested to copy the same. R. ALEXANDER, Chairman.

C. Robinson Weeden, Secretary.

Letter from a Woman of Ohio. Онго, 6th mo. 4th, 1840.

DEAR BROTHER GARRISON: It is not in accordance with the customs of the age, but with feelings of lively affection, I address The more I see of the servile thee in this manner. disposition of man to the enemy of human rights, the more I feel united to one whose enlarged and ex-panded soul has taken into view the relative condition of not only man and his Creator, but of wo-man and her God, who has decreed that he alone is worthy of honor and praise-whose law is supreme and paramount to all other law, whether of new-organization or old-and who, when in the secret retirement from worldly concerns, calls upon the soul directly, and through no human instrumentality, to press onward in the cause of righteousness and hunanity, without fear of man; and shall we, under these high and holy considerations, bend our necks to the yoke of sectarian despotism? Shall we come forward and declare that we have no right to express a sentiment? Are we created the mere tools of man's fallible nature? Heaven forbid that woald ever endorse such sentiments as these of themselves are sufficient to equalize her with the brute-to make her more abject than the southern slave—for, being in a manner free, she is to be so bound as to be unable to assert, in that lib-erty with which Christ has made her free, that no power should stand between her and her Creator that she possesses no fear but the fear of offending him. When we take this clevated position, every thing which falls short of it is oppressive and repulsive. We must either retract our convictions of right, wound the inward and nobler feelings of the ul, and bring them into subjection to individuals who, from the prejudices of education, or the narrowed conceptions of sectarian pride, wish to confine our views within the compass of their comprehen sions. Such a sacrifice has been made in some measure at our Ohio Anniversary, although a few noble spirits were there to vindicate our cause. I presume ere this you have heard of our disunion presume ere this you have heard of our disunion with the parent society. In spirit many of us are with the old organization; and we believe the time will come that this dark cloud will pass from our bright horizon, and leave not a shadow behind. I not know, as an individual, whether I should ever vote or not. Our right, however, to do so should never be disputed, that when conscience calls we may be free agents, and when sent as delegates, that

ould be acknowledged as such. But I will hasten to a conclusion, believing you fully understand the subject and are willing to do it justice. But I would like to see females come out, while a few noble spirits linger on earth to cheer us onward. There is a glow of pleasure passes through my heart when my eye catches a glance at the Liberator. The cares of the world are for a while forgotten, and I rejoice that my family and country have a paper, advocating in its fearless manner the reforming principles of mankind. I will merely add, in reference to the woman question, that abolitionists should never adopt as a rule of action or en-

upon which our societies are formed, that slavery is a helinous sin against God, and a gross violation of that Society, as expressed in the Constitution a helinous sin against God, and a gross violation of the rights of man, and should be immediately aban to rights of man, and should be immediately aban to rights of man, and should be immediately aban to rights of man, and should be immediately aban to rights of man, and should be immediately aban to rights of man, and should be immediately aban to rights of man, and should be immediately aban to rights of man, and should be immediately aban to rights of man, and should be immediately aban to rights of man, and should be immediately aban to rights of man, and should be immediately aban to rights of man, and should be immediately aban to rights of man, and should be immediately aban to rights of man, and should be immediately aban to rights of man, and should be immediately aban to rights of man, and should be immediately aban to rights of man, and should be immediately aban to rights of man, and should be immediately aban to rights of man, and should be immediately aban to rights of man are rights of man are rights of man are rights of man are rights.

mon object, and that the destruction of the temple of slavery.

Again—it was on the ground of expediency that I urged the adoption of the amendment. Now it is well known to H. C. W., that many individuals in Connecticut conscientiously believe that it is a sin connecticut conscientiously believe that slavery, or the holding of men as property, under any circumstance of diffusing principle of diffusing principle or it is issued, that of those who are daily joining our societies, all are agreed that slavery, or the holding of men as property, under any circumstance of diffusing principle or it is issued, and whom it depends for the means of diffusing principle or it is is in the holding of men as property, under any circumstance of diffusing principle or it is is in the holding of men as property, under any circumstance of the holding of men as property, under any circumstance of diffusing principle or it is is in the holding of men as property, under any circumstance of diffusing principle or it is is in the holding of men a enlightened community, professing to understand the principles of universal emancipation.

Yours in the cause of the slave M. H. GRISELL.

THE LIBERATOR.

SELECTIONS.

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard. To the Abolitionists.

We this day unfurl our banner to the breeze. nfident that the noble and true hearted abolitionsts of the country will sustain us in pleading for the or, in its prosperity, and our friends may rest assurd that no pains will be spared to make it all that the Emancipator was before it was 'NEW ORGANIZED,' or was transferred into other bands. We can say in truth, that our hearts have been made glad by the sympathy that has been manifested on the organ of the Society; a deed which we hold be have been unjustifiable, and for which no excuse has ever been attempted. Since that transaction, we have been without any medium of direct com cation with the Anti-Slavery public. The journal of this city unfriendly to the cause of liberty have

any and every body; old and young, the man venerated for his wisdom, and the youth of high hopes; come, join us, for the warfare is of the noblest character, and the victory sure. Disappointment cannot daunt us, desertion does not disco wage us. Oppoour enterprise is as broad as eternal right, and the superstructure as lofty and enduring as truth. The wise, the good, the generous, the philanthropic, the godly, and benevolent; all will, in due time, give

as feel that they cannot work for the enfranchise-ment of the slave with all of every kindred and tribe who might wish to aid us, would find the con-

cse papers, he wished to be informed of the truth 'the report.

Mr. Ruggles rose and stated, that the report in retion to his communications being suppressed or the North can never be enslaved. As slavery to our danger. To make the people see that slavery was in our midst, has required toil and deep self-sacrifice, and we are receiving our reward in the purosbonicar to suppose that the Contest will stop here. The monster will not let us rest. The die is cast and the declaration entered, and liberty or slavery must triumph. Her opposition will be propornate to our vigilance—her struggles mighty, as feels our pressure; and it is foolish as well as faithless to imagine that we can, as a people, as a great nation, recede if we would.

When the period shall arrive that the question is

seen to be 'chains for all or freedom for all,' who can doubt the result? When the politician, the merchant, the church-man, the clergyman, the man of wealth, and the working-man, shall discover that Slavery is not satisfied with robbing the colored man, but is determined to sway the sceptre of power over the whole domain, and hoist from our highest hill tops her flag of supremacy; then will the peo-ple be found, as they always have been, on the side

To this is and we are glad of it. The wives and children and sisters of the hardy north-men, must sink to the degradation of chattelship, and undergo the tortures of the southern bondman, or the slave must feel his shackles snap and rise to the enjoyment of the bles-

sings they so highly prize.

Then will our highest hopes be fulfilled, our loftiest expectations answered. 'Freedom for all,' will be the motto for all. There will be no clogging of the boon with conditions, no wrapping it up in the false usages of society, no hestitancy from conscientious scruples. Revelation and reason will throw the same property will be same property with the same property ous scruples. Revelation and reason will throw their arms around immortal liberty, and as she de-livers up her gift from God and says, 'it is for all,' they will utter a loud amen. So let the battle rage; what else, then, can we do but make the invita-

ion to action as broad as the interests at stake eaving every individual freely to choose and carry ut such measures as his judgment may dictate Only beseeching that efficiency on the part of each, be equal to the value of the interests of each, and o hold no one guiltless who tamely stands by ere spectator in a struggle for inalie mere spectator in a struggle for inalienable rights.

Show us the person who has no interest in this great game who will not suffer, let the die be cast

s it may, and we will freely give such an one full icense to spend his life aloof from the noise and urbulence of war, and moulder and rot in his own hell. Until that time we ask the co-operation and nearty sympathy of men and women. If they have any questions of casuistry to settle, we shall be sat isfied to have them settle them for others as they would for themselves. Were it certain that the liberty of women at the north depended upon their own advocacy of their rights, the hypercritical fastidiousness of their husbands, fathers and lovers would vanish like the morning mist, and they be found ready to 'pardon something to the spirit of liberty.' We can only say that we pity those whose faith in right and whose love of truth and of their race will urge them to use means for another's relief, which they would employ in their own case with perfect unscrupulousness. It is a spirit that we cannot and must finally give place to one of more libera and generous bearing.

may find its way, we again affirm that liberty, god-like liberty, is the equal birth-right of all; and all are equally interested in her mainteinance. The individual who is silent when she is cloven down i the streets and denied a home on the soil made rich by her blood, is recreant to the highest interests of man and deserves severe rebuke. The rights of al are made up of the rights of each, and the rights of all are unsafe when the rights of any are in jeopardy The man makes a fatal mistake who The man makes a fatal mistake who supposes that slavery will, of her own accord, leave him any of his rights, if allowed to take any. His security depends upon his vigilance. So with the State. The State cannot be safe whilst its members are in danger. Individual and social security, therefore, alike demand the agency of the whole;—and we earnestly invite to the strife all and each, giving them our word that nothing can separate us from those who labor for a world's redemption.

To every one, then, into whose hands our journs

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

This paper presents itself before the world as the official organ of the American Anti-Slavery Society. To the pro-slavery public it is only necessary to say that its principles and object are identical with those of that Society, as expressed in the Constitution,

The Nation Anti-Slavery Standard is issued by authy of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in a unimeting assembled, May, 1810, to supply the supply the transfer of the Emancipate till recently its organ. The Society itself have expressed its opinion of that transaction, as was of the present position and exigencies of the carry forward its plans in conformity to the isfuctions of the present from the annual meeting, and or convictions of the best mode of carry
and Foreign A. S. Society. To the Interior Society for the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society was organized in the city of New-York, by about three hundred members of the American Anti-Slavery Society, on the 15th of May, 1840. Many of you are familiar with the history of the peculiar difficulties which have embarrassed the anti-slavery cause in the State of Massachusetts during the last two years; and the efforts which were made, a year ago, in the business meetings of the American Society. ing, andur convictions of the best mode of carry-

ng the out.

It is anifestly the will of the Society that this paper ould be conducted on the broad principle of the urersal fraternity of the human race, irrespective oect, party, sex, color, or country. All who love sedom and abhor slavery, all who believe in the etrine of immediate emancipation, will receive the conductors of this paper that equal consideram which the Society itself accords, and be repmed as co-laborers whenever they present theselves in that character.

ejer allow them more abundant means of action to ppmote the cause, can have no place in its ranks.

A corresponding liberality must, therefore, characteize this paper.

Difference as to the best measspared no opportunity to heap upon us all manner of obloquy and abuse, and to misrepresent the issue between us and the seceders; while they have manifested no little sympathy for those who have left and have given them the name of the 'Moderate' of the abolition of slavery, and no private bias of the restoration of slavery, and no private bias of the restoration of slavery, and no private bias of the solution of slavery, and no private bias of the solution of slavery, and no private bias of

devoted advocates of the rights of men, who have ifested in the formation of the 'American and Formanfully refused to cower before a corrupt public sentiment, and pay it homage, by casting off any who wish to join in a conflict against a system that gluts itself, and grows fat upon the dearest rights of men and women. We feel thankful that there is found a body of men who feel that the prayer of woman is as sweet and dear in the sight of her Maker, as though it came from the lins of the sterner thankful that there is sure a peaceful consummation.

From all the proceedings of the recent annual processing it also appears that still, as at the begin-

ker, as though it came from the lips of the sterner sex, and was uttered with more of formality and Pharisaism.

From all the proceedings of the recent annual meeting, it also appears that still, as at the beginning, the American Anti-Slavery Standard considers both morals and politics, Church and State, as Our platform is as broad as humanity, and our incoming within its appropriate field of action. That vitation to all. Come on, then, to the conflict! Jew it means to keep a watchful eye on public men and and Gentile, colored and white, men and women, any and every body; old and young, the man venerany and every body; old and young, the man venerange of measures—on candidates for popular suffrage on incumbents in office, civil or ecclesiastical at it means to bring all its influence to bear gainst the system of slavery as upheld by government, without stigmatizing or censuring any for their oblitical course, so it do not involve the betrayal of he cause, by pleading for or voting for pro-slavery andidates for office.

THE NATIONAL STANDARD which the Society up

polds, must therefore on the subject of slavery be political standard. It must be also and above all, godiy, and benevoient; all will, in due time, give us their sympathies and efforts; while we sincerely hope, that those who do not love liberty for her oven sake, will find other influences and associations more congenial than those with which they must convictions which dwell in the soul of man. While necessarily come in contact in their intercourse with we depend on the true Church of Christ, in its charbleeding infinantly, throughout the Chiled states, necessarily come in contact in their intercourse with as richly deserving of their patronage; that it gladdens our hearts to hear that such an organ is again of all, we rather suffer the loss of their company, to appear in the field, to do battle in behalf of that the analyse our platform narrowed one whit. Such like a winciple which its title page sets forth. ed as it is by slavery, to be in its present state the worst foe of humanity, freedom, and pure religion. With this path marked out by the Society, and by

their own sense of duty, the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society send forth this sheet as its organ; nothing doubting that the true hearts that have called on them to raise this standard, will nobly stay up their hands; with all confidence that the God and Saviour of the truehearted will, for the slave's sake, and for his right-eous name's sake, grant them strength, and patience, and success .- Ib.

From the Emancipator. Convention of Colored People.

HARTFORD, CONN., May 18th, 1840. By previous notice a public meeting was con rch in Talcott street. Mr. C. A. Johnson, was called to the chair, and Mr. Peter Johnson appoint-ed Secretary. Prayer by Rev. J. W. C. Pennington. ed Secretary. Prayer by Rev. J. W. C. Pennington.
The meeting was then addressed by Mr. David Ruggles, of New-York, on the subject of human rights,
who also offered the Mirror of Liberty for patronage. A number of subscribers were obtained, after which, on motion, it was resolved, that Messrs. James W. C. Pennington, James Mars and Henry Foster weeting of the Society, the acting President nomibe a committee to report to-morrow evening, on the subject of a National Convention.

for, it was as follows:

The committee appointed last evening, and instructed to report on the subject of a National Control was considered a respect to the following the

That no measure is better adapted to meet the necessities of our critical case than the concentration of our energies, intelligence and sympathies in a Naof our energies, intelligence and sympathies in a National Convention. The American slaveholder is still seated on his throne of blood, reigning at the expense of the rights, happiness and life of the slave. The ramifications of the system are still broad and deep in the so called free States. We are the party concerned. We are the party suffering. We are the party that are bound to act in the use of all those legitimate means which God has ordained in the hands of every people. Therefore, without going into a tedious examination of the case, where the party to a tedious examination of the case. without going into a tedious examination of the case, we reccommend a National Convention for the following, which we consider good reasons:

Il ages,

3. Until we adopt this measure we are totally efenceless and at the mercy of the oppressors. Our indiscriminate connection with abolition-sts never has and does not now affect the necessity

of this measure. 5. We cannot delegate the protection of our rights to others in any such sense as to relieve us of the necessity of this measure. Therefore, we pre-

sent for consideration the following propositions Resolved. That it is the sense of this meeting that a Convention of the colored Americans of the free States is immediately called for, and that such Convention should be held in August next, at ome central place.
Resolved, That Rev. J. W. C. Pennington, Rev.

Amos G. Beman, and Isaac Cross be appointed a committee of correspondence, and they are hereby instructed to open a correspondence with the cities of the free States on the basis of the above proposition, and if it is approved by a respectable part of them, to unite with the same in calling a Convention at such time and place as may be agreed

Mr. Ruggles moved that the report be adopted, and addressed the meeting at some length on its appropriateness, stating the fact, that Mr. Pennington had been urging a return to this measure for nearly two years. Rev. J. W. C. Pennington enlarged on the reasons given in the report, and show-ed that the division among our friends is a conclu-sive reason why we should adopt this measure.

Mr. Foster contended that we have come to a cri is, when we must act for ourselves or suffer: to talk about waiting till our friends get right is nonense. The report was unanimously adopted. The following resolutions were then read and

1. Resolved. That the prospect of the re-ar ance of the Mirror of Liberty, by Mr. D. Ruggles, an uncompromising advocate of freedom, is an omen of brighter prospects to our cause.

2. The circumstances which caused the suspen

sion of that Journal render it imperative upon the friends of humanity to lend their aid to its circula-

tion.
3. That a committee of five be appointed to extend the patronage of the Mirror of Liberty. Messrs. Henry Foster, Peter Johnson, George L. Seymour, Alfred Plato and Luman Pelom, were appointed. On motion of J. Cross, Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the Colored American Liberator and Emancipator. The meeting then ad-

JAMES MARS, Chairman. PETER JOHNSON, Secretary

ADDRESS

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN A. S. SOCIETY,

ago, in the business meetings of the American S ciety in this city, to procure the sanction of that i stitution to the new sectarian views, with respect to he part which it was assumed that females had a the part which it was assumed that remaies had a right to take in those meetings. Though those ef-forts were partly successful at the anniversary meet-ing in 1839, it was nevertheless hoped, that time would relieve the cause of the down-trodden slave f this extraneous burden, and convince those who of this extraneous burden, and convince those who had introduced this difficulty into our meetings, of the great injury which it must inevitably inflict on the cause we all profess to love. Our confidence in the integrity of those who had engaged with us apears to be the will of the Society, as in the beginning, that proscription for opinion or intolerance to ards those whose consciences limit them to fewgovernment, and the sphere in which females ought to act, yet, that the American Society could never to act, yet, that the American Society could never be identified with these views, or that its official sanction could, by any means, be obtained to prin-ciples so evidently foreign to any thing contemplat-ed, or set forth in its Constitution. And, especially, as these new views were confined principally with-in the limits of the single State of Massachusetts, many were not prepared to believe that there are many were not prepared to believe, that their adv and have given them the name of the 'Moderate Party.' Moderate party in a crusade against slavery! Well, our friends are welcome to the appellation. God forbid, that the pro-slavery journals of this, or any other city, should ever see such a halting in our march, such a wavering in our purpose, such indecision in our plans, as to call us 'moderate.' We feel thankful that this day we can utter our 'All Hail,' to the liberal minded, large hearted, devoted advocates of the rights of men, who have manfully refused to cower before a corrupt public eign Anti-Slavery Society,' 'Massachusetts Abolipurpose, however foreign it might be to the original design and practice of those who originated the American Anti-Slavery Society.

American Anti-Slavery Society.

It is well known, that the convention which formed that association, was composed of men only, and that it was not, at first, a mixed society of men and women. And it is equally well known, that it was then designed and understood, that its business should be conducted by men, as is usual in the other enevolent societies of the age; while, at the same time, it was expected and desired, that females should form auxiliaries, in the usual way, to the parent Institution. And this interpretation of the con-stitution, and the consequent practice, continued for six years, up to the annual meeting in 1839, without the least interruption. Hence, it is evident, that those of our numbers who have recently assumed to bring females into the business meetings to vote and speak, and also, that they should be appointed officers of the Society, as they were at the late annual neeting, are responsible for the difficulty which has produced division in this Society. It is true, the ourth article of the Constitution says that 'any per on,' who consents to its principles, &c., may be ome a member of the Society, and be entitled to vote at its meetings. But, that this provision was not designed to signify any thing more than is implied in similar provisions in the constitutions of other benevolent societies of the day, is proved,

1. From the understanding of those who took part in forming the Society in 1833. No one then assumed, that the word 'person' was to be understood out of the common way of interpreting consti-

2. From the uniform practice of the American Ani-Slavery Society, for six years, from the time when

t was organized.

3. From the manifest absurdity of the contrary doctrine. For, if the word 'person,' in the Consti-tution, is to have the indiscriminate application con-tended for, then, it must, of course, include, not only women, but children also, thousands of whom have peen in the habit of contributing to the funds of the

It would, perhaps, be a sufficient refutation of this new interpretation of the word 'person,' in the Constitution, to know, that at the Convention in 1833, which formed the Society, two or three women members of the Society of Friends, were present to offer a few remarks, and leave was, accordingly granted. Agreeably to the recommendation of that Convention, separate female societies were extensively formed; thus proving, that no one originally claimed it as a right, that females should debate in the public meetings, and much less that they should meeting of the Society, the acting President nominated a woman on the business committee, associated with eleven men; and on a division of the Tuesday Evening, May 1916.

The public met by adjournment. In the absence of the chairman, Mr. James Mars wrs appointed pro tem. The report of the committee being called, it was as follows:

The was as follows:

"The report of the committee being called, it was as follows:

"The report of the committee being called, it was as follows:

"This was considered a test vote of the relative that the state of the relative that the relative that the state of the relative that the relative that the state of the relative that the r parties, assembled; and it was believed, that the other measures, FOREIGN to the original principl cause of the poor slave, and the rights of the free people of color. It was thought, that it would be in vain to attempt a reversal of this decision, or to expect a change for the better; that meetings thus constituted would not consent to alterations of the Constitution defining the word 'person' to mean men, or to substitute a representative system for the usual collection of members in this disproportionate number from one locality, thus leaving the door open (as was done this year) for a packed delegation; that persons of such different moral affinities could not, advantageously, labor together; and that Providence seemed to indicate that it was a duty, for peace sake, as well as for other considerations, to make the providence seemed to indicate that it was a duty, for peace sake, as well as for other considerations. number from one locality, thus leaving the door to separate from those who seemed to be rendering the anti-slavery cause an object of dislike to a large number of influential and excellent citizens. Sev eral men, nominated to serve on the business committee, immediately declined serving, in consequence of the act of the majority, and others afterwards withdrew. They stated that the innovation ed to them repugnant to the constitution of the Society—that it was throwing a fire-brand into antislavery meetings-that it was contrary to the Scrip tures and the usages of the civilized world—and that it tended to destroy the efficiency of female

> only matter of difference between the adherents to the old society, and the friends of the new association; nor is it the chief cause of the difficulty though it happened to come up first and prominently at the late annual meeting. At the formation of the American Anti-Slavery Society, the lawfulness of human government was recognized, and it was a fundamental principle, that political action was both expedient and proper. Recently, however, the same rsons belonging to the anti-slavery ranks, who are ntending for what they call 'woman's rights' the civil and political equality of women with men-deny the obligation of forming, supporting, or yielding obedience to civil government, and refuse to affirm the duty of political action; and they con trived to bring to the late annual meeting of the So-ciety a sufficient number of men and women, to com-pose a majority of all the members present, to sustain their views and measures. Styling themselves 'non-resistants,' and professing to be opposed to all physical force, either of offence or defence, but not disclaiming in theory or practice, the use of the tongue and pen as weapons—weapons that often inflict wounds as really as any other weapons could do—with which to assail those who are for maintaining the primitive objects of the Society, they seem determined to carry forward their favorite theories are all of the society and their favorite theories when the society and the society of the society. seem determined to carry forward their layorite incories and practices, at all events, even if the great moral enterprise in which they and we originally embarked, should retrograde, and be justly offensive to those who might otherwise join the anti-slavery ranks, and help on the cause of impartial liberty to a glorious consummation. That there are such we do not entertain a doubt. We wish them to undernot entertain a doubt. We wish them to under-ind distinctly, that it will be no part of our design to break up existing organizations in church of state, but only to wake up and give impetus to the usual forms of social action; and the special object will be, by light and love, to secure appropriate church action in the several religious connexions With regard to political action, while we recognize

anti-slavery action.

the rightfulness of government, and shall urge polis ical action as a duty, we shall not go as a so with the machinery of party political arrangement but leave that for the action of individual citiz Neither shall we denounce those as recreates may differ from us in regard to the best mode of s action. It will also be our endeavor to promote equal security protection and improvene people of color, a duty that has been neglected—to which we have not suffici tended-and which should be a

every Anti-Slavery Association.
On the evening of May 13th, a preliminary ning was held of some of those who were dissaid with the recent action of the American Anti-Sla Society, to consider the subject of forming a association, as reconciliation or a c r a suitable amendment of the ed to be impracticable. And after p sideration, it was unanimously resolved best to separate from the old Society and a new association en the same grea principles, with efflarged object principles, with enlarged objects—and for this junpose to call a meeting of those who voted in the minority. On the next day a general meeting was
notified, and numerously attended. About three
hundred members of the American Anti-Slavery Society enrolled their names, and organized a Convention, which held its sessions during three days.
A draft of a constitution was reported by a committee, its provisions fully discussed, and the same was
finally adopted with great manipular. finally adopted with great unanimity. Office then chosen. This Constitution is now sto the Abolitionists of the United States, a world, in the hope that individmembers, and auxiliary Societies will be for towns, counties, and States. It will be seen constitution contemplates enlarged action with ref. action with the British and Foreign Anti-Slav Society. This was a prominent motive in a the designation of the new Society. We embrace within our operations the cause of the en-slaved throughout the world, and to co-operate with our brethren in Great Britain, France, &c., in wise and judicious plans for the abolition trade, and the system that produces it. Donations, for general or specific objects, are earnestly solicited, and can be sent by mail or other

erwise, directed to Lewis Tappan, Treasurer, at 131 Nassau street, or 122 Pearl street. Let it not be imagined that the Sec

desire to wage war upon any other association. Far from it. It has been a source of grief to the true friends of the slave-and of exultation to the enemies of human rights—to see a denunciatory spi towards brethren professedly engaged in the sp ime cause of emancipation, and to w lime cause of emancipation, and to witness those who formerly endured unjustly so much reproach to gether—estranged or hostile. But our objects, being simply the peaceful deliverance of the slave, and the restoration of our fellow-citizens of color to the same rights and privileges with the rest of the conunity, do not require the adoption of an icy. An enforced uniformity of action, a sub-tion of the wide-spread anti-slavery hosts to the crees of one central power, a necessity to follow the footsteps of any earthly leader, or to spend on breath in glorifying any man of like passions with ourselves, form no part of our plan of operation. So far as our own conduct can influence the future the two divisions of the anti-slavery body will hence the that the two divisions of the anti-slavery body will hence the factor of the slavery with the conduction. orth plead the cause of the slave, with ing or recriminating each other; the speedy and peaceful triumph of humanity and freedom; and God, and not man, will receive a the glory of the universal triumph of liberty Should this, happily, be the case, all concerned ma hereafter look back upon the circumstances the brought about a separation, with devout grating s an occurrence that accelerated the progress the cause. Let the eyes of all be directed to the great systems of iniquity for the extinction of which we have associated together, beseeching the God all grace to smile upon our efforts, and crown the with His blessing. Such was the spirit of the Cor cention that originated the American and Foreign

Anti-Slavery Society.

In conclusion, the committee recommend the conservance of the Monthly Concert of Prayer, for the enslaved and free people of color, on the last Monday evening of every month—the practice of recommendation. the slave, and victims of caste, in t closet, at the family altar, in the soci in the sanctuaries of the Most High. upon abolitionists throughout the land themselves into efficient auxiliary societ Anti-Slavery Depositories, to scatter and publications, to conect and transmit fun treasury, and, in a spirit of Christian bold derness, and fidelity, to arouse the conscient sympathy of the people on behalf of their detrodden and insuited fellow-men. The comm request the prayers of Christian abolitionists themselves, that they may have wisdom from about profitable to direct; and they invite all their fello citizens who pity the enslaved, who desire to mote the best interests of the slaveholder, who lo their country, who respect the rights of man, an reverence the law of God, to unite with the Societ in the great work of bringing about the extinction of the slave trade, and slavery, in this land and throughout the world.

ARTHUR TAPPAN, Pres. S. W. BENEDICT, Rec. Sec.

From the Herald of Freedom. The Methodist Church.

We learn from the Zion's Watchman, General Conference of the Methodist Epist Church, at its late session in Baltimore, passed following resolution, by a vote of 76 to 45.

'Resolved, That it is inexpedient and un in any of our ministers to admit the testime ored persons against white persons, in chur in those states and territories where the test such persons is rejected in courts of law

Connected with the Methodist church are 70,000 persons of color. They may Holy Ghost,' may belong to the kingdon may, (and if what they profess to be, me light so shine before men as that others good works shall glorify their Father who is it ven, and yet according to the dicision of church, are unfit to testify against a white and territories where their evidence i courts of civil justice. Fit to shine,—to reign evi in heaven's court, but unfit to be witnesses in court on earth. 'God is no respecter of persons, but what is the Methodist church? What are if It is a fact worthy of notice, that Orange See

and nineteen other ministers, members which passed the above resolution, addi ter at the moment the Conference the American Anti-Slavery Society, a sion and new organization, in case v lowed to exercise her constitu meeting of the society. Now mark the of these men. They could sit day after the men who voted for the above res But the question of 'woman's rights' is not the who at the same time passed a series resolutions in favor of the Colonization recognize them as the ministers of Jes tion of them at least, as fit to hold the ces in the gift of the church; with ces in the gift of the church; with st these, Orange Scott and his nineteen bre sit and act in ecclesiastical matters day But when woman, conscientious, pious, the cause of her. Cod and house pious the cause of her God and ble proaches, and attempts to lift her voice an against oppression and iniquity, these plot stand aghast! Holy indignation seizes souls. And as the Jews and Roman so concerning our Savior 'away with himse so they cry concerning the women-do not succeed in spurning them from very platform, they leave it themselves

Their consistency reminds us of the Elder. For many years the Methodist no buttons on the skirts of their coats. casion, at a love feast, one mil having on the wedding garment, a buttons behind. This was too much old slaveholder present, who arose and the 'sad countenance' of a Ph his pious feelings were much wound fort at the love feast destroyed, by the the brother's coat. The old gray arose and said to him, 'I see not how low down three hundred niggers, and yet ge ed with a couple of buttons.'

'The misery which you are told is irr it is on the contrary your duty to re since the obstacle is not in the laws in those of men, you can do it when you will; at they who erroncously suppose it to be their interest to hinder you,—what are they in your lands What is their power? You are a hundred again one of them. —People's Own Book. FRIDAY M

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character anding the crowner them in one to the Friend the United St candid exami ded alike l ors. Having me remarks ations and p Waiving for t e erected the Il be seen, c rely by showing

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wever, appear refuted. We are told, s is a 'sectari ti-Slavery, by fied' itself with rs what the question. is 'sectaria: ctarian ' to de ho comply wi ly that it is gn' to the a Degitimate sub emprehend. Whatever definants to give to

Society ha to our en e the responsed. What hts of woman of her votin the gospel? her rights in n? To den tion for its

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and shall urge polit-il not go as a society litical arrangements, of individual citizens, leavor to promote the

X---NO. 25.

improvement of the at has been greatly not sufficiently at leading object with the country object with the country of the country who voted in the mi-general meeting was ended. About three can Anti-Slavery So-nd organized a Con-as during three days, eported by a commit-ed, and the same was tunity. Officers were

co, and the same was timity. Officers were on is now submitted ted States, and of the viduals will become ties will be formed in t will be seen that the rged action with ref-respecially co-ordinary especially co-ordinate Foreign Anti-Slavery at motive in assuming lociety. We wish to the cause of the en-nd to co-operate with France, &c., in wise bolition of the slave

specific objects, are a sent by mail or oth-appan, Treasurer, at a street. the Society has any her association. her association. Far a denunciatory spirit engaged in the sub-and to witness those so much reproach to But our objects, beance of the slave, and itizens of color to the ption of any such po of action, a subjugate avery hosts to the de ecessity to follow the ave, without criminater; both will labor for moth of humanity and man, will receive all triumph of liberty. ase, all concerned may use circumstances that with devout gratitude, rated the progress of ll be directed to those age extinction of which

e extinction of which beseeching the God of forts, and crown them s the spirit of the Con-American and Foreign ce recommend the obcert of Prayer, for the -the practice of rethe social circle, and ost High. They urge t the land to organize diary societies, to form o scatter anti-slavery transmit funds to the hristian boldne hristian boldness, ten-se the conscience and behalf of their downmen. The committee e wisdom from above, invite all their fellow-yed, who desire to pro-slaveholder, who love

g about the extinction very, in this land and R TAPPAN, Pres.

f Freedom.

Church. Watchman, that the Methodist Episcopal Baltimore, passed the te of 76 to 45. edient and unjustifiable mit the testimeny of col-ersons, in church trials, where the testimony of

odist church are about hey may 'receive the he kingdom of Christ, is to be, must) let their that others seeing their Father who is in heae dicision of their own tinst a white brother or si it be in those states vidence is admitted in to be witnesses in a respecter of persons, hurch? What are all

e, that Orange Scott members of the body ution, addressed a let-ence was in session, to lociety, advising secescase weman was al-titutional right in the mark the consistency is the day ufter day with above resolution, and a series of splendid conization Society, and are of Jesus, and a por-bold the highest offi-th; with such men as ineteen brethren could matters day after day-tions, pious, devoted to ious, pious, devoted to bleeding humanity ap-her voice and her hand y, these pious ministers tion seizes upon their Roman soldiers cried with him, curcify him, wom en. And if they tem from the Anti-Sla-

hemselves.
us of the old Virginia
Methodists would have Methodists would have cir coats. On one oc-minister appeared 'not ment,' a coat with no much for a wealthy trose with many sighs of a Pharisee, and said, wounded, and his comed, by the buttons on d gray headed Elder not how you can swaters, and yot get chook

te told is irremediable, luty to remedy. And he laws of nature but it when you will; for e it to be their interest they in your hands? they in your hands

THE LIBERATOR. rations a year ago, for the purpose of exculpating the and the publications they issue, to avoid any just cen-BOSTON:

RIDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1840. Fareign' Society -- Its Character and De-

means of judging the new Nationa out of its own mouth, and of forming for an intelligent and unbiassed opinion of its acter and objects, has induced us, notwithhe crowded state of our columns, to place in our present number its official Ad Friends of the Auti-Slavery Cause throughited States and the World.' We ask for i examination and rigid scrutiny, which are slike by the nature and importance of the ontains against the American Anti-Slavery and by the reputation and character of its Having endeavored to give it such an exurselves, a sense of duty impels us to ofremarks upon its extraordinary statements, ens and professions.

ing for the present all comment upon point importance, we proceed at once to examine dation upon which our seceding brethren ected their superstructure. That foundation, seen, consists, not of the fundamental prin the anti-slavery enterprise, but of certain vital charges against the American Anti-Society, and the friends of the old platform we do not mean by this that anti-slavery are not distinctly recognized in the Cons the new organization; but only that these estimate its peculiar and distinguishing feathe grounds on which, as a new organization, heir claims for support. Their title to the ace and patronage of the Abolitionists of the as a new organization, cannot be made out lowing that their Constitution is sound as ental principles. This they must admit, of themselves in the singular inconsistency of ledging that they had no just cause for seceswill not deny that the Constitution of Society was unexceptionable in every essen With that Constitution they professed usfied, so far, at least, as to admit that none of one furnished any just cause for organizing What, then, are the peculiar grounds they have built their association, and upon their claims to support must depend? As in their official Address, they are, in substance,

That the 'official sanction 'of the American An very Society has been given to certain 'new views 'respecting 'women's rights,' which idently foreign to any thing contemplated or set mils Constitution; thereby fastening upon the prise an 'extraneous burden,' which renders it and dislike to a large number of influential ellent citizens."

That the same Society, by refusing to affirm the siness of human government, and the duty of has departed from its 'primitive objects,' and its 'official sunction' to the 'views and measof non-resistants-thus diverting ' the minds of mists from the cause of the poor slave, and sits of the free people of color.'

e charges, it will be at once perceived, are of a nature, and on the question of their truth or and depend the character and claims of the new tion. If their truth were conceded, most abs would regard them as an excuse, at least, if ample justification for secession ;-if they are the Society making them is not only unworthy port, but ought to be openly, boldly and persey opposed. This is the issue now made up abolitionists of the United States, and on they are called to pass judgment, each individor himself. They ought not to desire to escape he responsibility of making a decision, and they not if they did. To join the new organization suction its peculiar character and course; and to do so from prejudice, or from a feeling of inice to the truth or falsehood of the charges in on, is an act of great injustice and cruelty tothe adherents to the old society. To both the indictment, we enter, on behalf of the ly, the plea of not guilty, and demand a fair og and a righteons verdict. Let us look at the

this subject, we cannot perceive that the address sany arguments which have not been repeatd thoroughly canvassed in our columns; and readers by extended remarks. A few words, er, appear to be called for by the repetition,

lavery, by its action in relation to it, has ' idenitself with a sect. We would fain ask our acwhat they mean when they call this a sectariestion. Do they mean that the whole ques-'sectarian,' or only one side of it ' That it is an' to deny the right of membership to women, imply with the terms of the Constitution, or that it is so to refuse to exclude them? How of the question can be 'sectarian,' and 'forto the anti-slavery enterprise, and the other timate subject for action, is more than we can send. On that point, we wait for light. definition, however, it may suit our oppoto give to this charge, we meet it at once by and denial of its truth. The question which ciety has settled is not 'sectarian,' nor 'forour enterprise, but one which comes legitiwithin its province, and which it could not esresponsibility of deciding when it was once What is that question? Does it relate to the woman as a citizen, or as a member of the the Does it involve the propriety or improprieher voting at the polls, or becoming a preacher

gospel? Not at all. It is simply this -what rights in an anti-slavery society, and what may tionally do or not do in such an associa To deny the Society the right to settle this on for itself, is to declare that it had no right to women from membership; and if it had no s exclude them, it follows, of course, that they right to participate in its proceedings on equal with the other sex.

is not a little remarkable, that the same individwho now bring the charge of sectorianism against merican Anti-Slavery Society for its action at annual meeting, last year defended the Sociin that very charge! It is well khown that Xecutive Committee of the Foreign Society, the the authors of the address now under rewere last year the Executive Committee of the an Anti-Slavery Society. In an Address isthem immediately after the anniversary of luding to the vote of the Society admitting they make the following declaration : ' The the Society, being grounded on the phraseology Constitution, CANNOT BE JUSTLY RE-DED AS COMMITTING THE SOCIETY IN OR OF ANY CONTROVERTED PRINCI-RESPECTING THE EQUAL RIGHTS OF TEN TO PARTICIPATE IN THE MAN-MENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS' Joshua went even further than this, as editor of the pater, and declared, that a contrary decision, led by the Constitution fi. e. a decision to exen] WOULD HAVE BEEN TAKING ES ON A QUESTION RESPECTING WHICH-SOCIETY WAS BOUND TO ENTIRE NEU-

ALITY. The same men who made these decla

rations a year ago, for the purpose of exculpating the Society from the charge of 'sectarianism,' have now become the authors of that very charge, and are sending it, like the leaves of the forest, into every part of the country, for the purpose of destroying the confidence of abolitionists in that Society, and of setting dence of abolitionists in that Society, and of setting and an omen of our ultimate triumph. That cause cannot belong to a sect or a party which is exponsed cannot belong to a sect or a party which is exponsed. up a foreign organization in its place! The annuls by men of all sects and all parties. The rights for up a 'foreign' organization in its place? The annuls of henevolent associations may be searched in vain for an act of cool effrontery like this. How the same act, which, in 1839, was 'grounded on the phrascology of the Constitution,' can, in 1840, be 'cridently foreign to any thing contemplated or set forth' in that instrument, may be more than some of our readers will be able to comprehend. Perhaps our new organization friends can make it all look perfectly straight non-resistance had been discussed in the Liberator and consistent. They may reconcile their declaration more or less for a period of two years, and when the in 1839 with that of 1840, as Elizur Wright did his bearings of those principles upon abolitionism were contradictory assertions respecting the relations of the as well understood by the Committee as they are at Society to government-and say it was the abstract this day; and at a time, too, when they had agents year in accordance with the Constitution, while the does it contain? A declaration that the Constituti

which was guilty of the same conduct! The truth is, that this charge of 'sectarianism' is the real facts in the case, no doubt honestly believe it to be true. If women have not heretofore taken an ITY TO SIT IN JUDGMENT.' ctive part in the business of the American A. S. Society, it is not because the Constitution did not confer upon them the same rights that it did upon the other sex, but because they did not choose to avail themselves of those rights. Suppose a Jew or a Catholic had presented himself at the late annual meeting. would it have been a sound argument against allow-Jew or Catholic was a member of the Convention which formed the Society, and that for six years no member of either of those sects had ever acted with us? We think not; and we cannot perceive that the same argument is a whit more sound when applied to the case of women, or any other class of 'persons,' who, having complied with the requisitions

The friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society They have acted uprightly and in good faith, as their in the document under review, of having identified quired them to act. The charge so frequently made v those who regard women as the tools of the other ex, that females have been urged forward by men, for the purpose of promoting strife and division, is too ridiculous to require a denial. Who that knows those women will have the folly to say, that the Chapmans, the Childs, the Motts, the Kelleys and the Westons have been induced to claim their rights in when the truth shall be made manifest, and the pe our societies by the importunities of any man or set

The charge that the Society has departed from its rinciples on the subject of government and political ction is equally false and groundless. It is stated in the Address, that 'at the formation of the American Anti-Slavery Society, the lawfulness of human government was distinctly recognized.' If by this it is only meant that government is lawful, in the same sense that slavery is, we are willing the statement should stand for what it is worth; but if it is meant that the Society recognized the government of the United States as a righteous institution in itself, then we have only to say, that such a declaration needs to On them must rest the responsibility of deciding this question.

On the professions which the seceders make of the professions which the second make the professions which the professions which the second make the professions which the profession which the profession which the profession which mere ipse dixit of any man, or set of men. We must have chapter and verse, before we can vield our assent to its truth. Passages may be found in the Declaration of Sentiments, and in the documents of the Society, which recognize the government as an existing institution; but we have never yet seen a line or a word which commits the Society to an approval of t as a thing right in itself. The assertion that the Society had thus committed itself has at best no other

foundation than remote inference. The Address under review contains a statement which will aid us in illustrating the relation of the Society to the government of the country. It is in these words: 'One special object [of the new organization] will be, by light and love, to secure appropriate CHURCH action in the several religious connexions.' Here churches and religious denominations are recognized as existing institutions, and an intention is expressed to 'secure' from them 'approprie understood as endorsing we shall not frespass upon the time or patience the doctrine, that churches, such as exist in this country, are not only right in themselves, but indispensable as a means of abolishing slavery; and that it is a pass a censure upon such of its members as do not belong to the church, and to brand them as inconsistent their power' to 'secure appropriate church action in the several religious connexions '? When it does so, we shall readily give it credit for consistency in carrying out the principle of interpretation for which it is obliged to contend in order to make good its charge against the old Society; but until then, we must be pardoned for believing that the construction in question was intended to effect an ulterior and unworthy object.

There was a time when most of the individuals, nder whose immediate supervision the Address was issued, placed a far different construction upon the Constitution of the American A. S. Society, than that for which they now contend. We will bring them upon the stand as witnesses against themselves. The stimony to which we refer has already been published in our columns; but it will bear repeating, and it is too apposite to the present case to be omitted Here is an official document, issued in August, 1837, by the immediate authors of the charge now under consideration-and issued, too, with exclusive reference to the coctrines of non-resistance. Let it be care

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society have heretofore candidly and expli-citly stated the doctrines maintained by that associa-tion, and they are now induced to caution their fellow citizens not to confound their doctrines with such as individual members may occasionally advance.

The Constitution, after setting forth the principles of the Soriety, declares that whoever consents to these principles, not being a slaveholder, may, on making a pecuniary contribution, become a member. Hence, good faith obviously requires, not only that those who enter the Society should sincerely embrace. Hence, good faith obviously requires, not only that those who entr. the Society should sincerely embrace its avowed principles, but also that TTHE SOCIETY SHOULD ABSTAIN FROM ALL INTERFERENCE WITH SUCH OTHER PRINCIPLES AS MAY BE HELD BY ITS MEMBERS. course, no member is required by his connection the Society, to refrain from expressing (on his over nonsibility) his indiratinal opinions on any subject absorver. We believe there is among the abolitionists, A MOST CORDIAL AND UNANIMOUS ASSENT TO THE GREAT MORAL TRUTHS PROCLAIMED IN OUR CONSTITU- watchfulness or more zealous and persevering labor watchfulness or more zealous and persevering labor in its behalf. The topics which will very naturally maintain tery opposite and treconcileable sentiments. Some of these sentiments being promulgated in antislavery popers, and advecanted by one or more abolitionists, have been used to prejudice the anti-slavery cause. FON THE SENTIMENTS ALLUDED TO, THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HAVE NO AUTHORITY TO SIT IN JUDGMENT; It but, whether true or false, they receive no sanction from the Society, and cerry member is at liberty to assail or defend them.

While the Committee assume no control over the private opinions of their agents, and much less over the course which independent friends of the cause think fit to pursus, they cheerfully acknowledge their obligation not to permit the funds of the Society to be used for the promotion of any principles or objects whatever, except those specified in the Constitution; and it will ever be, as it ever has been, their determination, both in regard to the agents they employ,

This address was published after the principles question of woman's rights which was decided last in the field who were non-resistants! And what netical question is this year declared to be foreign of the Society recognized the rightfulness of huma and 'extraneous'! The logic of some of our new government, and a denunciation of non-resistants as organization friends appears to be on a par with their consistent and unworthy members? Not a word consciences, which required them to secede from one of it. On the contrary, the Committee expressly adsociety on account of certain acts, and at the same mit-

time allowed them to become auxiliary to another, 1. That the principles of non-resistance were for eign to the objects of the Society.

2. That 'good faith obviously required' 'that the sholly unsupported by evidence, although multitudes, Society should ABSTAIN FROM ALL INTERa account of their projudices, or their ignorance of FERENCE' with those principles; and that on them 'the Executive Committee have NO AUTHOR

3. That persons holding such sentiments, having consented to 'the great moral truths proclaimed in our Constitution,' were sound members of the Society 4. That 'diversity of sentiment' among abolitio ists, on this as well as other subjects, 'instead of be ing an indication of weakness,' or that the Society ing him the rights of membership, to have said, that DEMONSTRATION OF STRENGTH, and as evidence that the cause did not 'belong to a sect of

terference with non-resistance, having first violated that pledge themselves, have now seceded from the Society, because it would not follow them in such e requisitions betrayal of the confidence reposed in them by their persons, who, having complied with the rights of fellow-laborers! Yes-for adhering, firmly and confellow-laborers! scientiously, to a pledge made by their official servant in their behalf, the supporters of the American Antiseek no ulterior objects in connexion with this matter. Slavery Society are now accused by those very servants consciences and the Constitution of the Society rethe cause with sectarianism! What a spectacle for the contemplation of an honest and philanthropic heart! Conduct like this will fix a stain upon its au thors, which nothing but tears of repentance can ever wash out. However they may succeed for the preent, by specious pretences and artful appeals to prej udice, in blinding the eyes of honest men, and de ceiving the ignorant and unwary, the time must com petrators of such treachery be covered with shan We say this not in anger, but in sorrow-not hastily but coolly and deliberately, in obedience to a convi-

Now we ask, ought a Society, whose foundation i aid in charges like those we have considered, to reeive the support of American Abolitionists? Though ts apparent zeal for the slave be ever so greatthough it compass sea and land to make proselyteshow can the lovers of truth and righteousness coun tenance it for one moment, when they know that its corner-stone was laid in treachery and falsehood?

On the professions which the seceders make of a desire for peace, we had intended to offer some remarks; but this article is already too long, and we must therefore omit them till next week

copied in this week's 'Refuge' an article from the Mobile Journal, from which it will be seen that the Rev. G. F. Simmons, late pastor of the Unitarian church, has been compelled to flee out of that Sodomitish city to save himself from the jaws of the two-legged wolves, (as O'Connell justly called them,) which infest the whole South! Mr. Simmons is a son of Judge Simmons, of the Police Court in this city. Here is a fine example of the workings of that 'peculiar institution' to which northern clergymen and politicians, and northern merchants and manufacturers delight to do homage! A minister compelled to fly from tar and feathers, and perhaps from a violent death, for imitating, in some small deate action against slavery. Does the American and gree, the example of his Divine Master, who came to preach deliverance to the captives! And what will the northern press and the northern pulpit say to this fresh exhibition of the teeth and claws of the bloody monster, slavery? The great majority of them are new source, of injurious statements, often met duty for abolitionists to join them? Is it prepared to too subservient to utter a word in condemnation of an outrage which ought to make the whole land tremble with excitement; and the few who speak at all, will a sectarian question, and that the American abolitionists for neglecting to do what is lawfully in dwell chiefly on the imprudence of the elergyman in venturing to touch the 'delicate' question of human rights at the South! If the 'heathen' in some foreign country were to decline the proffered services of nissionary of the American Board, and threaten him with a coat of tar and feathers for assailing their religion and domestic institutions, our Recorders, Panplies, Observers, &c. might perhaps think the fact vorthy of some attention. We should doubtless in that case hear something about the awful degradation and barbarity of the people who could be guilty of such an outrage; but our civilized and Christian (!) orethren of the South must not be offended! O, the ringing servility and meanness of the North! When will she break ber fetters, and dare to speak as free men and Christians should?

We have some curiosity to know what it was in the preaching of Mr. Simmons that so enraged his chivalrous hearers. He owes it to himself and to the country to publish his sermons, that the world may see what is meant by the freedom of the press in the United States! . We hope that he at least will show himself a man.

Essex County Meeting.

The old organized abolitionists of the sterling old unty of Essex will see by the notice in another columu, that their annual meeting is to be held in Salem n Tuesday and Wednesday next. The bare annuniation of the fact will suffice, we hope, to call out a strong delegation of the true and the tried from every part of the county. These quarterly gatherings of ablitionists exert a strong and bealthful influence, and tend to keep the fires of philanthropy alive in the hearts of those who attend. We are not authorized o announce the name of any distinguished speaker as bait for curiosity or a spur to the lovers of eloquence. We offer no other inducement for a large attendance. than THE CAUSE itself, and would simply remind our friends that this is not a time for inaction or apathy. Never, since the commencement of the anti-slavery enterprise, has there been a call for greater

while the Committee assume no control over the this new attempt to civilize and Christianize Africa,

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

which that Society was recently deprived, by a treacherous abuse of power on the part of its late Executive to whom it was addressed to get others beside them-Committee. While we lament that such a cause should selves to attend the meeting at New-York, while the exist for the establishment of a new paper, we believe former only said to the person appointed a delegate, that the measure was imperiously demanded by a wise regard for the integrity and efficiency of the anti-slavery enterprise, in this time of division and conflict, when those who were once our familiar friends, ry anniversary, provided you do not ask them to exand who rejoiced to bear with us the cross of an odi- tend the same invitation to their neighbors! This ous Reform, have assumed towards us a hostile attitude, and are seeking by all the means in their pow- al point of view. We now understand why the old er to andermine the noble platform on which we have stood from the beginning, and to which we have invited, on equal terms, every friend of humanity, of fect propriety in leaving no stone unturned to secure whatever sex, party, sect or color. If that platform be worthy of preservation—If the anti-slavery enter-possible. The former said, 'Bring your neighbors;' prise be too sacred and valuable to be ingloriously the latter only said to hundreds of its friends, individabandoned to the management of men whose love of ually, 'YOU MUST COME TO THE RESCUE. for their fidelity to their associates and to truth—if the American Anti-Slavery Society is worthy of being defended against the cruel assaults and slanderous now its unrelenting, though insidious foes—then, surely, the establishment of the National Anti-Slaaspersions of those who were once its friends, but are VERY STANDARD was a measure of imperious necessity and of the highest wisdom. With such convictions have also been issued by Benj. Shaw to publish a of its importance, we welcome its first appearance as a bow of promise in the moral horizon, and rejoice in the belief that it will be hailed with great joy by thousands of enfranchised spirits in every part of the

The mechanical execution of the STANDARD is more beautiful than that of its contemporaries, and reflects great credit upon the taste and skill of its printer, Mr. Wm. S. Dorr. It is larger, too, than any other anti-slavery journal in the country-it being of the me size that the Emancipator was before its transfer to the New-York City Society. It bears the following appropriate and significant motto: "Without CONCEALMENT-WITHOUT COMPROMISE.' The editorial department is decorated with a chaste and beautiful vignette, representing LIBERTY and RELIGIONthe former grasping with the right hand the standard of freedom, from the top of which floats a broad banner, inscribed with the motto above mentioned-the latter standing at her left, with the Bible in her hand, opened at that sublime declaration of the Apostle olin, "TRUTH SHALL MAKE YOU FREE."

The STANDARD bears the name of N. P. Rogers as eprive the cause for a time of his valuable services f the paper affords ample evidence that it is under The editorial articles bear the impress of a philan- audience. thropic spirit and an accurate knowledge of the wants of the anti-slavery enterprise. They gush up from the deep fountains of the heart, with a life and freshess which render them truly delectable.

With our whole heart we commend the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD to the patronage of the true and the tried friends of the cause in every part of he country. It deserves and must receive at their hands a vigorous support. The terms are as follows : Two dollars a year, in advance: three dollars, if delayed until the end of the year. Ten dollars in advance will pay for 6 copies one year, sent to one address; twenty-five dollars a year, in advance, will pay for twenty copies one year, sent to one address Subscriptions received at 25 Cornhill, where specimens of the paper may be seen.

It affords us pleasure to publish in this connexion the following beautiful stanzas, from the pen of one whose deeds are her best praise, and whose contribuions have often enriched our columns.

THE CONSECRATION OF THE 'STANDARD.'

BY MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN. Haste, noble friends and brothers all .-Defenders of the right! Uprear the rescued banner, To meet the coming fight And, flinging from the deadly breach Its solemn folds abroad. In strength of prayer and sacrifice, Devote it now to God.

The God of Truth and Righteousness Is he whose watch-word clear Hath called you to the onset With its promises of cheer Oh! hold them to your fervent hearts. As on your host they fall, And pour right onward at their free And joyous trumpet-call

The jealous Gop of LIBERTY Is he whose flaming ire Is evermore around you, With his guardian hosts of fire ! About your camp, invisible, With chariot, sword and targe.

It lends its own resistless might

To every onward charge. Upward and onward steadfastly. And faithful to the line, Bear on the conquering Standard To its victory divine!

With maid and matron-young and old-The beautiful and brave .-Oh, vow beneath its sacred fold

Colorphobia!

To free the trampled slave !

One day last week, the steward and chamber-maid of the steamer Bangor, having been on board a vessel, lying at one of our wharves, to take leave of a female friend, were grossly insulted and abused by a rabble of men and boys, while walking quietly back to the boat. And what, reader, do you suppose was the trouble? Why, simply, that the complexion of the lady in question did not happen to be quite as dark as that of her companion, although both of them were colored persons! She was supposed to be a white woman, walking with a colored man; and for this offence against the good taste (!) of a rabble of vile characters, she was pursued, together with her companion, and compelled to seek refuge from violence in a store in Water street! This same woman was compelled, a short time since, as we have been informed by a colored brother, to leave the Charlestown omnibus because she was black! Transactions like these serve to illustrate the character of modern Christianity, which dooms millions of human beings to chains and degradation on account of the complexion which the God of nature gave them.

now editor of the Connecticut Observer, and former ly an agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society. It

A NICE DISTINCTION. The editor of the Abolition-We hall with lively satisfaction the appearance, under the above appropriate title, of the first number of a weekly journal, to be the organ of the American copy of which we published recently, was a very different affair from the one sent out by a friend of the dominion, or regard for sect, has proved too strong We give it up! This distinction, like that betwixt

VERMONT. A Convention of the friends of indericulture, commerce, manufactures,' &c. &c. 'Offi eial members of churches' are authorized to procure subscribers. This is what bro. Leavitt will doubtles eall 'powerful.'

The editor of the Abolitionist, alluding to an rticle of ours, in the Liberator, has this charitable remark : "The article, as is usual with the articles of editor "J.," abounds with groundless insinuations and misrepresentations, not to say falsehoods.' There was a time when a statement like this from Amos A Phelos would have wounded our feelings; but he is new organized ' now, and was 'installed' not long ago, if we remember rightly, by the prayer of -Hubbard Winslow! No wonder, after such an exhibition of his moral affinities, that he should affect contempt for his old associates!

FOURTH OF JELY. The time has arrived, when, it has not been already done, our friends in the varieditor, although his absence from the country during ous towns should make their arrangements for the sessions of the World's Convention will of course proper observance of the old 'powder-smoked' anniversary. In Boston, we are happy to learn that ar that capacity. Though the period of his return anti-slavery address is to be delivered by Dr. F. F. will be looked for with deep interest, the first number MANFORD, late of Georgia. We shall expect from him something worthy of the occasion and the cause the guidance of men equal to the crisis before them. and doubt not that he will be greeted by a numerou

MR. MAY'S DISCOURSE. The Discourse on the ife and Character of the late Dr. VOLLEN, by SAM-EE J. May, is now for sale at the Anti-Slavery Deository. It is a production worthy of its excellent other, and portrays with great perspicuity and force the noble qualities of the lamented dead. The extract on our first page will be found deeply interestng, and cannot fail to awaken a strong desire in the mind of the reader to be in possession of the whole Discourse.

esigning his office in the American Anti-Slavery Society, has been transmitted to James C. Jackson Corresponding Secretary, to whom it was addressed Mr. Guthrie is 'new organized," mainly on account of the woman question; but as his letter contains nothing new in the way of argument, we do not feel called upon, in the present state of our columns, to publish it.

By Of the 57 men who voted to exclude the womat the late anniversary of the N. H. Anti-Slavery Society, TWENTY-FIVE (almost one half) were clergymen! It speaks well for lay independence in New Hampshire, that so many of the clerical profession were able to control so small a number of votes.

men who struggled through peculiar difficulties in getting up the late Fair at Concord have been rewarded beyond their most sanguine expectations. The nett proceeds amount to \$197,17. The managers have decided to have another Fair during the session of the fall Convention.

THE LIBERTY BELL. A new edition of this cleartoned work has just been issued, to be rung o proaching fourth of July. Let the foes of freedom look out for the engine !

BOOKS. New editions of 'Archy Moore' and Despotism in America' man be had at 25 Cornhill. They will no doubt have a rapid sale. Every abolitionist ought to have a copy of each of them.

No Room. We are obliged to omit the letter of Wm. Goodell this week, on account of the length of the articles relating to the war in Liberia. Want of room also compels us to defer our answer to 'C. C. B.

MRS. CHAPMAN'S RESIGNATION. It will be seen by the following note from Mrs. Chapman, which we copy from the Standard, that she has resigned her place as a member of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

BOSTON, May, 1840. To the Executive Committee of the American A. S. Society:

DEAR FRIENDS—Soliciting, through you, to be excused by the members of the American Anti Slavery Society, I take the carliest opportunity respectfully to decline the responsible office they have assigned me. Not that I would shrink from toil or effort, for I Not that I would shrink from tool of card, for a pledge to the Society my utmost services for the slave's sake; but because the distance of my residence from the rest of my co-laborers of the Executive Committee, indicates to me that I had better serve in an unofficial manner.

With fraternal respect,

I am ever yours for the service of the cause, MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BOSTON. The Boston Mercantile Journal, speakg of the arrival of the Unicorn, says: When the Great Western Rail-Road is open When the Great western Kan-Koad is opened, as it probably will be in another year, this will become the most cheap, expeditious, and in every way preferable route to Europe from the interior of New York, and all the Western States. Boston must become the principal mart for foreign and domestic goods—and besides being the great emporium of trade, it will be the point from which to obtain the latest news from Europe. In this way the opening tianity, which dooms millions of human beings to chains and degradation on account of the complexion which the God of nature gave them.

The True Reasons.

We invite particular attention to the article in this week's Refuge, from the pen of Rev. E. R. Tyler, now editor of the Connecticut Observer, and forms.

now editor of the Connecticut Observer, and formerly an agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society. It presents the true reasons of the secession from the anti-slavery ranks—reasons which the disorganizers in Massachusetts and New York dare not openly avow. The secret spring of all their movements is here developed, and the affair shown to be of 'clerical' and 'evangelical' origin—a war of extermination against Mr. Garrison and others, because they do not embrace 'evangelical Christianity, as it is organized and exhibited among us.' 'He that hath cars to hear, let him hear.'

Is the wrose few. A correspondent of the Christian Freeman speaks of 'Rev. Mr. St. Clair' as an agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society! Spare us, Mr. Editor—we beseech you, spare us the honor! DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A STEAMBOAT

The 400th anniversary of the invention of the art of Printing, is to be celebrated at Fanucil Hall, Boston, on the 24th inst. Printers in every part of the Union, together with their associates in the artmening Editors, we suppose, even though they may not be practical printers,—are invited to attend. It is a great occasion, and will be an interesting meeting, without doubt.

N. Y. LEGISLATURE. Another humane act of this N. Y. LEGISLATURE. Another humans act of this body is the bill to extend the right of trial by jury to fugitive slaves. General Root carried it through the Senate by a vote of 15 to 4. This bill treat the poor negro as one of God's creatures. The sonthern law lowers him to the level of a dumb brute, or other chattel property. How can the South or southern politicians sympathize with the Canadians, when England rules with the same slave drivers' whip that they use to the poor blacks?—Mackenzie's Gaz.

Cunard's Steamers .- It is stated in some of the New-Cunard's Steamers.—It is stated in some of the New-York papers, upon the authority of a letter from Halifax, that 'Mr. Cunard had chartered the steamer Achilles to start from Liverpool on the 1st of June. This is probably an error. The information received here states that the Achilles succeeds the Britannia, and the latter will leave Liverpool July 1.—Courier. The Hon. Edward Everett left this city on Satur-

The Hon. Ledward Excrett left this city on Saturday for New-York, to take passage in the packet ship I awa, for Havre. The New-York American says, the Iowa has been supplied by her owners with two lightning rods, and one of Francis's large Life Boats, which will sustain, with her bottom store in, upwards of \$50,000 in specie, and as many persons as can get in her. This is as it should be.

An English paper says: 'The quartermaster of the Thunderer, of '84 gans, at Devonport, was blown to pieces on Friday week, whilst standing in the chains, having been struck by the whole contents of a signal gan. Part of his skull was picked up on the shore, half a mile distant from the vessel.'

83,852 barrels of flour, and upwards of 23,000 bushels of wheat were delivered at Albany from the Erie canal, during the 4th week of May.

DEATHS.

In this city, June 10, Wendell Phillips, youngest on of John A. Collins. June 15, Adeline Burgess, wife of J. A. Collins,

son of John A. Collins.

June 15, Adeline Burgess, wife of J. A. Collins, aged 33 years.

In New-York city, on the night of the 12th inst. in the 70th year of his age, Daniel Wheeler, a minister of the Society of Friends, formerly of Yorkshire, England, and late of St. Petersburg, Russia.

Suddenly, June 1st, while on a visit to his daughter, at Burdett, Tompkins Co. New-York, Rogen Leavett, Esq., of Charlemont, Mass., father of the editor of the Emancipator, aged 70 years. He attended the late anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in good health, and with a prospect of many years continuance. He also assisted in the formation of the American and Foreign A. S Society. At the McLean Asylum, on Friday evening, 5th inst. Mr. Thomas Wallcutt, aged 82 years. This venerable man was born, and we believe has always resided in this city. Having been from early age remarkably fond of antiquarian search, he had, during a long life, colfected a large library, containing a vast amount of statistical, historical, and other information, most of which was a few years since bequeathed by bin to the Massachusetts Antiquarian Society, at Worcester, where they are now deposited and preserved, for the benefit of future generations. Mr. Wallcutt was a witness of most of the trying events of the Revolution which occurred in Boston, and until within two or three years, (since which time his mind has been more or less affected by age and infirmity,) he could relate with great exactness. and until within two or three years, (since which time his mind has been more or less affected by ago and infirmity,) he could relate with great exactness all the particulars of the Massacre of the Americans, in State street, in 1775; also, of throwing the King's Excise office into the dock, and meny other scenes which took place in Boston previous to and after its possession by the British troops, and while the the colonies remained under the control of the British Government.—Traveller.

NOTICES.

Plymouth Co. A. S. Society.

Plymouth Co. A. S. Society.

The annual meeting of the Old Colony Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Abington, on the 4th of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M—at which time an address will be delivered by the Roy. Samuel J. May, of South Scituate. The peculiar state of the anti-slavery cause at the present time makes it imperative upon every abolitionists to be at his post. Let there be a full delegation from every town in the County. town in the County. WM. T. BRIGGS, Sec.

South Scituate, June 9th, 1840.

N. B. The meeting will be held in the meeting mouse of Rev. Daniel Thomas.

T ATTENTION.

The annual meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society, will be held in the New Mechanic Hall, in SALEM, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 23d and 24th of Farne, at To 'croek A. M. A large convocation of the tried and unflinching friends of our cause throughout the cutive county is particularly desired. Several of our friends from abroad have engaged to be present on the occasion Per order, GEO. FOSTER, Rev. Sec. May 27, 1840.

May 27, 1840.

AGENTS WANTED.

We are in want of some half dozen or dozen good agents to get subscribers for the National Anti-Slavery Standard. We want men who will feel that this ry Standard. We want men who will feel that this journal is the organ of the abolitionism of the country, that its course must be upward and onward, wartry, that its course must be upward and obward, warring against every thing that is opposed to the rights of man, no matter how firusly planted that opposition may be, or where is its reating place. Such men we want, and to them will be given a commission that will enable them to maintain themselves and the paper at the same time. Letters should be addressed to ISAAC T. HOPPER, Office of the American A. S. Society, 143 Nassan St.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE EMANCIPATOR. Those individuals who subscribed for the Emancipator, as the organ of the American Anti-Slavery Society for the current year, are informed that by making known to our publishing agent their preference for this, and their post office address, they shall receive the Standard gratuitously for the time they have

paid for the Emancipator. OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN A. S. SOCIETY. All orders for the Society's publications, and all esiness connected with the STANDARD, should be cted to ISAAC T. HOPPER,



COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Suffork, ss. To the next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of Thomas Walleut, late of Boston, in said county, Gentleman, deceas-

WHEREAS application has been made to me to WHEREAS application has been made to me to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to Robert F. Walleut, of Dennis, in the County of Barnstable, Clerk, you are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Boston, on Monday the twenty second day of June current, at nine o'clock before noon, to shew cause, if any you have, against granting the same.

He the said Robert F. is hereby directed to give

public notice thereof two weeks successively in the newspaper called the Liberator, printed in said Bos-

Given under my hand this eighth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty. WILLARD PHILLIPS, Judge of Probate. A true copy,
Attest: OLIVER W. B. PEARODY, Reg.

A DWELLING HOUSE, pleasantly situated on Humphreys street, Dorchester, comprising parlor, sitting room, breakfast room and kutchen on the lower floor, four chambers and attic above, well of excellent twaer, garden, &c. Suid house has recently been put in good repair. Inquire at 26 Congress st.

June 10—243t

POETRY. From Freedom's Gift

LIBERTY! LIBERTY! Remember them that are in bonds, as bound with

BY WM. LLOYD GARRISON. Never, O God, can I too thankful be, That thou hast given me perfect liberty ; That, from my birth, thine image has been seen. Acknowledged, and respected, in my mien; That, as an equal being, I may claim Affinity with men of every name :

That man's inalienable rights are mine,

And spiritual life, and light divine ! O! to be freer than the chainless wind, Beyond all human power to hold or bind; To go or come, rise up or seek repose, Labor or rest, just as the mind shall choose; To stand erect, with glory and honor crowned, And no superior find the world around ;-'Tis this that makes existence bright and dear. Ennobles man, and gladdens his career !

But, to be yoked and fettered, bought and sold. Like a dumb brute, or grovelling swine, for gold ; To have no home, no country, and no friend, Unrecompensed to toil till life shall end : Covered with scars, and famishing for food,-Crushed, and despoiled, and robbed of every good O, direful thought! O, miserable doom! Thrice welcome death-a refuge in the tomb!

If such a horrid fate were mine, O God ! If o'er my head were held a tyrant's rod; If my loved wife could from my fond embrace Be wrested, flogged, defiled before my face; If the dear children, granted me by Heaven, Could to the shambles be like cattle driven; What floods of tears would drown my weeping eyes What anguish fill my breast! how foud would be my

How would my spirit yearn for liberty How would I supplicate to be set free!
By day, by night, plot how my chains to break, And with my wife and children to escape; Call upon all the friends of God and man, For our deliverance to toil and plan,-Forgetful of each other's caste or creed, And nobly emulous our cause to plead

Therefore it is-remembering those in bonds As bound with them-my yourning soul responds To all their groans, each briny tear that starts Each dreadful naug that wends their bleeding hearts And therefore do I cease not to proclaim My country's guilt, barbarity and shame ; And therefore slavery do I execrate, And warn the tyrant of his awful fate.

Down with the hellish system, now-forever! Break every yoke-each galling fetter sever; Come to the rescue, all your means unite, Ye friends of JUSTICE, LIBERTY, and RIGHT! And as ve triumph in this holy cause, All heaven, all earth, shall ring with loud applause A ransomed host a choral song shall raise, And myriad voices shout JEHOVAH'S praise ! Boston, March 31, 1840.

From the same. THE VICTORY WON. BY MARIA W. CHAPMAN.

* The Legislature of Massachusetts has enacted reolutions, calling upon Congress to interpose for the immediate suppression of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. In this State, God be praised! the victory is won.'

Liberator, March 27, 1840.

What sound, among the shaken hills, Rolls awful as the tempest's voice, And tyranny with terror fills, And bids the trembling slave rejoice ? It is the thronging of the fre Round thy high places, Liberty ! By truth, and love, and Freedom led, Till the land trembles to their trend

What shout, through all the region sent, So sharply cleaves the startled air, And shakes the hollow firmament. As if the Judgment trump were there: 'Tis the strong watch-word of the North-That earthquake voice that thunders forth ! By every stream, and hill, and wave,

WE ARE BRITHEREN A' BY ROBERT NICOLL.

It cries, ' Deliverance for the slave !

ame this auld warld wad If men, when they're here, could make shift to agree An' ilk said to his neebour, in cottage an' ha', Come, gi'e me your hand, we are britheren a I ken na why ane wi' anither sud fight, Whan to 'gree wad make a' body cosie an' right. Whan man meets wi' man, 'tis the best way ava,

My coat is a coarse ane, an' yours may be fine, An' I maun drink water, while you may drink wine But we baith ha'e a leal heart, unspotted to shaw, Sae gi'e me your hand-we are batheren a'.

To say, '.Gi'e me your hand-we are britheren a'

The knave we wad scorn, the unfaithfu' deride; We wad stand like a rock, wi' the truth on your side Sae wad I, an' nought else wad I value a straw ; Then gi'e me your hand-we are britheren a'.

Ye wad scorn to do fausely by woman or man ;, I hand by the right aye, as weel as I can; We are one in our joys, our affections, Come, gi'e me your hav! we are britheren a'.

or mither has lo'ed you as mithers can lo'e; An' mine has done for me what mithers can do; We are one hie an' laigh, an' me should no be two Sae gi'e me your hand-we are britheren a'. We luve the same simuler day, sunny an' fair; Hame! O! how we lo'e it, an' a' that are there! Frae the pure air o' Heaven the same life we draw Come, gi'o me your hand-we are britheren a'.

Frail shakin' Audd Age will sune come o'er us baith An' creepin' alang at his back will be Death; Syne into the same mither yird we will fa': Come, gi'e me your hand-we are BRITHEREN A'.

MORNING. BY W. H. BURLEIGH.

Up, sluggard, from thy pallet! Lo! the East Heralds the coming of another day ! The burning sun advanceth, like a God. To fling his wealth of light upon the world ; And the grey mists that in the vale have slept Through all the solemn night, are curling up Slowly and silently, as if to steal The golden splendor from the Fount of Day, And weave it in their undulating folds ! The conscious earth is blushing in the light, As a coy maiden, when she meets the glance Of an impassioned lover-and the streams, Leaping and sparkling in the morning ray, Send gaily forth their gurgling melody, As if they knew another day was born. The breezes, fragrance laden, have awaked From their brief slumber, and are flitting now, On their light pinions, over hill and plain, Wooing the perfume from the opening flowers, And dallying with the leaflets. Every tree Is vocal with the melody of birds; And the awakening herbage flings abroad Its dewy incense on the odorous air, As conscious that its Maker will accept The grateful offering-and many a voice, From vale and mountain and from shady grove, Joins in the general anthem.

MISCELLANY.

MISSIONS AND MURDER!!! THE COLONIZATION METHOD OF EVANGE-LIZING AFRICA ILLUSTRATED!

after a passage of 38 days.

On the 15th of March, an attack was made by

was effected chiefly by two Methodist Missionaries Still the army moved on. At last the barricade was

was at hand. I immediately arose, slipped on my clothes, and was on my knees to ask God to help us. By that time the enemy were within musket shot of the mission house. Brother Harris went down and gave them the first shot, and was answered by 10 or 12 muskets from the enemy, while I was loading muskets in the chamber. The natives came on the path leading from Millsburgh, crossed the creeks near our house, and struck into my casava patch, at the corner of the woods, and in a straight direction towards the house. They completely covered the casava patch. It now began to be a little light. The engagement by this time was well under way, and increased rapidly. Tom's people sallied down toward the lower gate, and gave them a few shots, at which time one of his men received a slug

Brother Bennet Demory and brother Harris were the only two that stood in front, between the enemy and the house. They both stood their ground and cut them down like mowers cutting grass. Meancut them down like mowers cutting grass. Meanwhile brother Jarvis Z. Nichols came into the chamber where I was loading muskets, (for we had 18 muskets in the chamber, which we knew would go at every snap, and 100 ready made cartridges, and a keg of powder beside,*) and poured a stream of lead down upon them from the window, as fast as two boys could hand him loaded muskets. In the midst of all this, the enemy broke through the fence, and roughly loading the post Repther Harris pointed them. On Monday night they had to ensure the word like how a factor of the return, they took another path and disappointed them. On Monday night they had to ensure the same where and received some attention. On Monday the army started, taking care to set fire to every thing about the place of a combustible nature,—the barricade, every house in the town, the rice of which there were hundreds of kroos, &c. and even the very swivels they broke to pieces. Being advised of an arrangement made by the fee to lie in ambush for them on their return, they took another path and disappointed them. On Monday night they had to ensure the control of the control o and poured into the yard like bees. Brother Harris and Demory now retreated to the door, in which both stood side by side, about two rods from them, with two muskets apiece, throwing buckshots into their bowels, hearts and brains, like a tornado. Soon brother Nichols received a slug in his breast, at the window, which brought him to the floor. He cried out,—'Daddy, gun catch me.' The blood poured fourth freely. I then sent him into a bedroom in the lee part of the house. He had given the ly Father sanctify their bereavement to their spi enemy, who were not more than eight rods from the window where he steed, as thick as they could stand loading and firing, about 20 shots. Beside

List of the killed and Wounded.

stand loading and firing, about 20 shots. Beside all this the air was darkened with poisoned arrows, flying in every direction.

At this time, i. e. the fall of Nichols, I stepped immediately into his tracks, having 11 muskets loaded, and renewed the fire from the window. At this time the sun was up; Goterah had got into the yard with a considerable number of his men, growling like a mammeth lion, and rolling about on the ground, and saying to his men,—'Come on, come on.' But he soon fell a lifeless corpse, within two on.' But he soon fell a lifeless corpse, within two and a half rods of the house; supposed to be from a shot by brother Harris, who then stood with Demory. At this time I was directly over their heads, taking deliberate aim at fifties who stood in thick groups, about five or six rods from the window; at which pursue their lawful callings without being so fre

about five or six rods from the window; at which time some one of the enemy shot a nice tube out of my watch key and spoiled it. The ball or slug went through the partition of sister Harris's room, and after straightening her hair, went out the lee window. Three of her slugs entered the house about 8 inches from the side of the door; 5 about 10 inches, in various directions, around the window where I scood.

However, they soon found the current too strong, and the water too deep.

They laid hold of Goterah, their head man, made him their tail, turned their backs, and dragged him off, while Harris and Demory were peppering their hams with buckshot. While they were gathering up their dead to tote off, I had the best chance of any to fire into the groups. But they soon slung their shattered bodies, and went off as if the wicked one was after them. But we were quite willing to see them go. And if all hell had been let loose at once, they would not have made more noise, hooting and screaming than they did. There was terror in their war horns.

him since, all seem to promise an entire restoration to our former peaceful condition.

Since our last, a number of the kings and head more of the tribes adjoining us have been in Monrovia, and spent several days with Gov. Buchanan. They are all, it appears, very desirous to convince him that none of them had any hand in the late outrages committed by Gaytoombah on the colony, particularly King Brumley, who has been very strongly suspected of being a party concerned. Nothing could be proved against him, however, nor any of his people. We learn that the governor is in treaty with these kings, for the purchase of a large tract of country on the north of the St. Paul's, which if

nt continued one hour and twenty two minutes. After they were gone, we went out on the battle ground; and although they had carried off all their dead, except three big slab-sided

ANOTHER LET fellows, yet I never saw such a scene before. There was blood and brains in every direction. We picked up their greegrees in handfuls. But O, the path in which they went was one complete gore on both sides; yea, it stood in puddles. We picked up their fingers by the wayside.

There could not have been less than 300 warriors,

and Goterah, the great champion leopard at their head. They had been gone about an hour before any body came to assist us. Zoda Quee came first. And soon they rallied in from every quarter to our relief. The Americans came from Millsburgh about twelve o'clock. Capt. C. Barker, from Caldwell, with a company of 20, all volunteers, arrived here about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and all stood

here about 4 o'clock in the atternoon, and an arrow on guard for us the first night.

On Sunday manning, about thirty men left this place, and took the path of the enemy, determined to follow it to the St. Paul's river, to see what discoveries could be made in regard to the enemy.

About sunset Zoda Quee's party returned with Goterah's head in their hands.

It will be necessary for you to come as soon as possible, for I have stationed Simon Peter at Bango's to take charge of the little flock there, and he is un-der pay. Besides, I have hired four American sol-diers to stay here until you come up. I wish you would immediately see the governor, and send us up

a big gun.

My hand is so weak I am obliged to close this letithout farther interesting particulars. fectionately yours, GEO. S. BROWN. Affectionately yours,

At the time of this engagement, Governo Buchanan was absent on a visit to Bassa; but Commander Bell, of the U. S. brig Dolphin, went down for his Excellency and brought him down to Monrovia. Gov. B. reflecting on what had occurred and what might yet be feared, resolved to make an attack upon Gaytoombah's town. [Goterah appears to have been sent by him to attack Heddington, and he had committed acts of hostility against the colony in other ways.] For this purpose a force of 285 men was collected, including about 50 friendly natives was collected, including about 50 friendly natives under Ballahsella, and commenced its march on the 27th of March. The next day they had to pass through a thick forest, on each side of a narrow path, which made them apprehensive of an ambuscade.

And so it proved, says Africa's Luminary, for about 1 P. M., while captain Charles Snetter, in command of the van or advance guard, was proceed-ing onward, the whole army in the rear, most unex-pectedly a fire of musketry was commenced, and poured upon them with tremendous fury. Snetter immediately fell. He was shot in several places, and has since died of his wounds. The fire of the Liberian army was returned instantly, and kept up; except by a very few. It is said that captain Snetter had just seen a man, and raised his piece, when he was shot down before he could discharge it.

The only wise plan was to get out of this narro defile as soon as possible, make for the barricade, and storm the place. Onward moved the army, receiving a continued volley of slugs and balls from the natives, but making their way from Gaytoombah's town. The enemy seemed now to direct their

* When Goterah attacked the natives at Millsburgh, fears were entertained about Heddington, and the governor supplied bro. Brown with arms and ammunition for self defence. This will account for his being so well prepared.—En.

From the Journal of Commetce.

The Colonization packet ship Saluda, Captain aroson, arrived last evening from Liberia, Africa, fler a passage of 38 days. about three hundred natives, under a chief named by Goterah, upon the Methodist missionary station at Heddington [King Tom's town.] After an hour's fighting, the assailants were repulsed, with the loss of their leader and 30 or 40 men, which achievement Lieut. Richardson was shot, his left arm shattered.

and two native converts. The village contains 52 houses. The following account of the engagement is from the pen of Rev. Geo. S. Brown, one of the missionaries.

They had travelled very fast since the opening of the enemy's random fire upon them, and it is supposed that from where poor Snetter fell, it was Last Saturday merning, about 4 o'clock, we were Ast Saturday merning, about 4 o'clock, we were awakened in our town by the firing of a gun, about two miles distant; and while we were again alarmed by the voice of several of our people exclaiming, —'War is come! war is come! Brother Sion Harris got out of bed immediately, and went out in the Africans had mounted on the top of the barricade. This said barricade, though rudely made, told me to be out of bed and load the guns, for war and increased rapidly. From s people same a the colony, was raised by a colonist, and is a mem at which time one of his men received a slug ber of the M. E. Church, was shot down—a slug being lodged in the upper part of the head. All this was not enough to stop the now infuriated Lithrough his bowels, and immediately came into my chamber with his intestines in his hands.

And notwithstanding Tom and his men retreated being lodged in the upper part of the head. All this was not enough to stop the now infuriated Liberians. Onward was the order, and onward they And notwithstanding Tom and his men retreated under the lee of the mission house, yet they turned, as it were, the left wing of the enemy, who soon fell into the main body, directly back of the mission house. And in less than one minute, they were running up and down the picket fence, about three rods from the house, as thick as the bees around a hive.

> on their return, they took another path and disap-pointed them. On Monday night they had to encamp in the woods, being constrained to travel slow-ly on account of the wounded men. At 1 P. M. on Tuesday, they reached Millsburg, hand that same night at 10. Monrovia. Captain Snetter died in peace o Wednesday morning; was brought down that night and yesterday buried with military honor. He was a good citizen, a brave man, and a pious Christian. He has left a widow and a son. May their heaven-

Of the enemy nothing is known; blood was s in several places, and voices crying out—1 am shot, come take me; but neither a wounded nor dead man seen. Of the Liberians, killed, Capt. Charle Snetter; wounded, (case doubtful) Lewis Tulliver; Lieut Richardson, badly, but recovering; Capt Lieut Richardson, badly, but recovering; Cap Charles Johnson, recovering. Of natives connecte with the Liberians, Ballahsella's men and Kroomer

From Africa's Luminary, April 17th Tranquility Restored. We rejoice at being ended to inform our readers, that peace and tranquil ty seem in a great measure restored; and hope are entertained that the people will be enabled to quently obliged to leave their occupations and their homes, to take the field. Our mission stations, too, seem to be regaining their former state of compos-

Brother Brown, after spending a couple of days swever, they soon found the current too strong, him since, all seem to promise an entire restoration

country on the north of the St. Paul's, which if bought, will doubtless be a great acquisition to th

ANOTHER LETTER.

We subjoin a letter written by Sion Harris, or of the active participants in this scene of desolation and murder. Although a repetition, in some respects, of the statements of Mr. Brown, it nevertheless brings to light some facts which he omitted to state. We copy from the Journal of Commerce.

CALDWELL, (Liberia,) April 16, 1840. After various threatenings from Goterah and Gay-ombah, the town of Heddington was attacked, on the 17th March, about day-break, by 300 or 400 was-riors composed of Boatswains, Mankos, Veys and Deys, headed by Goterah and four other chiefs. On the day previous, my wife was very sick, and I was up quite late. Until about 4 o'clock in the morning, sleep departed from my eyes. My wife several times asked me to lay down, which I finally did, across the foot of the bed. I had scarcely got down before I heard the report of a gun at a half-town a mile off. I arose quickly and went to the window but it was too dark to shoot, and at that moment heard a voice crying, 'War, war is come!' This alarm was given by a man and woman from the half town. I quickly called to Mr. Brown to get up and town. I quickly called to Mr. Brown to get up and load guns. At this time two boys were despatched to see what they could discover, but they had scarcely got out of the yard before they returned and said the war was at town already. I snatched my gun and shot-bag, and hastened down and ran into town. Several picked up muskets and ran—the head-man with them. Unce this I should that if they did not with them. Upon this I shouted, that if they did not bring back the guns, I would shoot them. But on-ly four returned. As soon as I got back from town, I jumped upon a picket fence in front of the enemy, on which I poured a double load of ounce balls, and on which I poured a double load of ounce balls, and about 25 buck-shot. I had not fired more than twice before brother Benny Demery, an elegant marksman, whom I had employed to assist in building at Heddington, took his station by me in front, when a general battle commenced. After firing the third gun, I and my colleague retreated to the front door of the mission-house, before which, at a distance of boot to yords a little story house had been table. about ten yards, a little store-house had been built

Day began to break. After firing at natives not two rods off, (taking good aim.) which they returned upon the house,got short of cartridges, and called for more. Seven were brought me, which lasted about a minute and a half. I then ran to a large chest, in which I had six lbs. of buck-shot, and the same quantity of powder, with which I filled my large pockets, and my bosom with tow, and flew back to my post—During this interval, my friend Demery had fired 12 of his own cartridges, and 3 which he received 12 of his own cartridges, and 3 which he received from Brown. The native army, or a part of it, now moved to get behind the church, about 40 feet from the dwelling-house; upon which I left my station and ran for the church, but found it locked. The shot of the enemy whistled by me to such a degre shot of the enemy whistled by me to such a degree that I had to get behind a large stump, from which I gave them three charges from 50 to 60 buck-shot each,—they not being more than two rods off. I then herried back to my former position in the door way, and at this moment the assailants broke through the fence, and two of them came in,—one a head man. Demery dropped one of them, and I the oth-

^e Since writing the above, we have been informed by one of Ballahsella s men, that they received in-telligence from Gaytoombah's that seven men were

fire differently. The governor was in the centre of the main body, and being in his usual military dress, was singled out so that the shot flew about in his neighborhood like so much hail. The consequence was, that though he escaped, a Krooman who was that remained in town, Baker by name, came in THEORY OF LEGISLATION. shot, and said 'Daddy, look!' His bowels were out; and he left his gun by me as I bade him go up inch and a half long, (I had seen them the day before,) made just to fit the musket. As Goterah adspaced. I reached from the fit was a street. vanced, I reached for my axe, and laid hold of Ba-I opened the pan and it was well primed. Fear left me. Demery cried, there was the head-man. Go-terah returned back to the kitchen, which he seized and shook with one hand, and brandished a dreadful knife, about ix inches broad with the other.—
About 150 men came up to the fence, to whom he
said, 'Let us go in.' I took deliberate aim at him,
(he was half bent, shaking,) and brought him to the
ground. During this time I had supplied Demery
with buck-shot, and was firing with two muskets as
often as I could. One was English, with a large
muzzle, which I used most, and kept the other loaded. We had to fire by turns, lest they should rush
ed. We had to fire by turns, lest they should rush
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the doctrine of utility, the greatest good of the ed. We had to fire by turns, lest they should rush up. We must have been killed but for the house

They came, twenty at a time to take away their They came, twenty at a time to take away their chief, Goterah; and as we poured upon them 50 or 60 buckshot, they would fly. As many more would then run up and catch at him as if he were hot iron:

6t. then run up and catch at him as if he were hot iron: we bestowing upon them the same compliment as before. By little and little, however, they got him off, but not before we had given them 9 or 10 shots. I then cried, 'Battle is done, now use the church, to find a shelter from our shot, upon which I flew to my stump, with two loaded muskets, and they poured shot into the stump, directly opposite to me, one passing through my hair. I gave the fellow that did that, the contents of one load in his back. I then returned to my station at the door. Demery was gone, and I thought he was dead. I gave mywas gone, and I thought he was dead. I did that, the contents of one load in his can then returned to my station at the door. Demery was gone, and I thought he was dead. I gave my self up to God, and re-commenced firing, expecting to die. But I was soon comforted by the return of Demery. At this time a third chief came in at the gate, about 20 yards from the house, upon which one of the two remaining natives fired at him, but shot too high, which only made him growl and roar. I then took deliberate aim at him, and put 32 buckshot into his cloth and 5 into his head. The cloth you will receive, as I gave it to the Governor. [Ten to will receive, as I gave it to the Governor. [Ten to will receive, as I gave it to the Governor. Then twolve of the enemy's shot passed through the first the manner of the two remaining natives first and one within five the first the content of the serious as a second of his mind.

Many of his sermons, his lectures on Moral Philosophy, on Schiller and on Switzerland, were completed. He had also made considerable progress in the preparation of a work on Psychology, the introduction of the two remaining natives fired at him, but shot too high, which only made him growl and roar. I then took deliberate aim at him, and put 32 buckshot into his cloth and 5 into his head. The cloth of the sermons, his lectures on Moral Philosophy, on Schiller and on Switzerland, were completed. He had also made considerable progress in the preparation of a work on Psychology, the introduction of the two remaining natives fired at him, but shot too high, which only made him growl and roar. I the two remaining natives fired at him, but shot too high, which only made him growl and roar. I the two remaining natives fired at him, but shot too high, which only made him growl and roar. I the two remaining natives fired at him, but shot too high, which only made him growl and roar. I the progression of his sermons, his lectures on Moral Philosophy had and extending the influence of his mid and extending the influence of his mid and extending the influence falter, in consequence of the death of this third chief, I took my bugle, a large French horn, and blew it, which made them fly. The natives came and licked my feet,—said I had gree gree, [charms,] and asked me for some. I told them I had none but what God gave me.

They carried off 22 dead, besides the last head-

man, and left 4 dead on the ground. About 12 o'clock, 15 of King Governor's men followed them, and found Goterah, whom they had hid about 15 or 20 miles from Heddington, with the other dead. They returned about sun-down, and wanted a headman to go and cut off his head. They, being common men, would not. By this time about 15 Americans came from Caldwell, and we started with Zodaquee, a head-man, (a re-captured African.) We went about 15 miles, and then returned. Zodaquee went on, and on his return said, 'Here is Goterah's head. You have killed him; for true you have done this country good: and shouted. Many wished this country good: and shouted. Ma the head, but I reserved it for the Gove the head, but I reserved it for the Governor, with gree-grees, a great quantity of which I delivered to in, and I expect you will see them.

I have given these facts as they occurred, being

front. I cannot say I was not frightened when the alarm was first sounded. I examined myself and saw all was right. I had no thought of leaving my wife, but concluded we would gether. I did not pray while in action, only that I asked God to let the sun rise, and that the dense fog, not of smoke, might pass off.

From the Union Herald. TO THE FRIENDS OF CHRISTIAN UNION IN NEW

You will perceive that I have taken the responsibility of altering the time for holding the Union Convention at Groton. I have done it for the fol-

 The time specified in the other notice, is too rly, to give sufficient information of the Con

2. Those of us from this State, who have been la ring in Massachusetts, and who are now here on business, cannot return early enough to make pre-parations for the Convention the 1st of July.

3. It is not possible for our friends here to be there the first of July; but will attend if the con-

Instruction for the Fugitives. Rev. Mr. Keller and wife, together with a lay brother, are now in this city on their way to Canada. They have devo-ted themselves to the intellectual and religious in struction of the fugitive slaves located in that pro vince. Last Sabbath they made a public statement of the condition of these people. They represented them as peaceable and industrious; but many who ently arrived are destitute of clothing, They number about 10,000 souls. And when it is They number about 10,000 souls. And when it is remembered that they have exchanged a warm climate for a cold one, their situation commends them IMPROVED IRON POWER PRESSES, which are trongly to the sympathies of the philanthropic. We trust the friends who have devoted themselves to this labor of mercy will be sustained.—Cleveland

Court Martial. Flogging at Windsor .- Private Car ter, of the 2nd battalion of the Rifle Brigade, stationed at Windsor, who had been found guilty, by a court martial, of having induced two ignorant recruits to dispose of part of their regimental necessaries, and afterwards participating in the proceeds, underwent a por-tion of his sentence in the centre of the barrack-yard in Sheet street, on Monday evening, where the whole in Sheet street, on Monday evening, where the whole of the battalion was drawn up to witness the punishment—one hundred lashes. Upon being tied up, he manifested the greatest terror, uttering the most dreadful shrieks. He continued up to the seventy-fifth lash to send forth cries which were piteous and heart-rending in the extreme. The inhabitants of the houses in York place (which overlooked the scene) retired to the rear of their premises, and many left their resi-dences to avoid witnessing the painful exhibition, and to escape beyond the hearing of the cries At the end of the 75th round be was taken down. The man's back at this time was one mass of livid flesh, the blood running from him in streams.—London Morning Chronicle

A Desideratum Supplied .- Dr. Mann, a respectable A Desideratum Supplied.—Dr. Mann, a respectable Surgeon Dentist of this city, in connection with Dr. Thomas Womersly, has succeded in discovering, or manufacturing a cement for filling and restoring decayed teeth, which appears to possess many advantages over any other kind of metal in use. It is called Litheodeon, and bears a resemblance in its external appearance to pewter. When applied to the tooth, it is so soft that it may be moulded by the fingers into any form, and made to fill any crevices in the tooth, but in a few hours it becomes hard, and in twenty-four hours its consistency is so firm that it cannot be cut with a knife. The advantages of this cement are tour hours its consistency is so firm that it cannot be cut with a knife. The advantages of this cement are obvious, and one, perhaps not the least important in the minds of some persons, is that the application inflicts no pain. Several highly respectable physicians have expressed their gratification at this discovery, which they consider to be of a valuable discovery.—Mer. Journal.

Read this .- Our readers will perhaps recollect, that number 150 of this paper contained a communication under the title, 'New York Corporation, vs. Mr. Henry Graves and his handcart,' signed W. P. J.

By referring to the article, our readers will perceive

By referring to the article, our readers will perceive what kind of men and measures the inoffensive, innocent colored people of this city have to contend with. Here was a worthy, gray-headed man arraigned before a corporate body, and fined, not for driving a horse with a cart, but for being his own horse, and drawing his own cart, for the accommodation of his friends and neighbors, and as a means to furnish himself and family with bread—fined because he had no license to do so, when the Corporation refused, and would not grant him a license, and his color is the only ground attempted to be urged for such a refusal.—Col. American.

THEORY OF LEGISLATION. BY JEREMY BENTHAM. TRANSLATED from the French of M. Dum

Street.

Jeremy Bentham may be justly regarded as the wared, freached for my axe, and hald hold to Barbers loaded musket, not knowing that it was loaded and pointed it to Goterah. He then jumped behind the kitchen, shaking, growling, bellowing, and calling upon his men to come on, for the town was his. When he stepped behind the kitchen, Bentham, exhibits a clear and comprehensive view of the whole subject of Legislation, civil and remains Bentham, exhibits a clear and comprehensive view of the whole subject of Legislation, civil and penal, founded throughout upon the idea, that utility ought to be the sole guide of the legislator. Many of the ideas developed in this work are as novel as they are

up. We must have been killed but for the house before us, and that the warriors fired at the greatest number, will now have an opportunity to learn what that doctrine really is, and what practical application Bentham proposed to make of it. This You can judge how we were now situated.

They came twenty at a time to take away their

PROPOSALS

him FOR PUBLISHING A SELECTION FROM THE WRITINGS OF THE LATE DR. FOLLEN.

1 do on German Literature, including Lectures on

1 do on German Exterature, including Lectures on Schiller.

1 do on Moral Philosophy, and kindred subjects.

1 do Miscellanies, with memoir and portrait.

The work will be delivered to subscribers, neatly bound in Boards at one dollar and a quarter a volume. An engraving, from the excellent portrait of Dr. Follen, by Gambardella, will be given in one of the volumes, which will be nut to next as some as sufficient. umes, which will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained. The friends of Dr. Follen, who may receive subscription papers, are therefore requested to return them before the 1st of May, to Hilliard, Gray, & Co. Publishers, Boston.

PHRENOLOGICAL NOTICE. WILLIAM WEST, Phrenologist, 147 1-2 Washington street, (where he can be consulted at any time,) will receive visitors for the purpose of giving phrenological descriptions of taleats and dispositions; and all persons who may wish to avail themselves of his skill as an experimental phrenologist are respectfully invited to call.

N. B. The science of Phrenology never fortells that the science of Phrenology never fortells.

N. B. The science of Phrenology never foretells what a person will be, but what he should be; its discoveries reach no farther than to declare the inate power, but not the province of its exerting. The flows the part for which one is fitted, but not always that in which circumstances have placed him; and its importance to education, manufactures and domestic economy must render every attempt to increase and simplify our knowledge of it, at once praiseworthy and desirable.

COLE'S PARAGON.

THOMAS COLE returns his thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same, at his HAIR CUTTING & CURLING ESTABLISHMENT Particular attention paid to Cutting Children's Hair. PERFUMERY of all kinds kept for sale.

Hats, Caps, Stocks and Trunks. GEORGE ADAMS, No. 300 Washington Street Offers for sale a prime assortment of fashionable fur and Silk HATS; Cloth and Velvet CAPS, in vention is put off one month. The Editor of the Herald, and probably Gerrit Smith will be present. These are the reasons that have influenced me in appointing the Convention to the 10th of August instead of the 1st of July. The time will be quite as favorable to the farming community as the previous month.

S. Hawley.

Cazenovia, June 1st, 1840.

The Editor of the great wards, who have a great variety, wholesale and retail; NECK-STOCKS, UMBRELLAS, VALICES, CARPET-BAGS; Hair, Leather and Travelling TRUNKS; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. The patronage of his friends and the public is earnestly solicited. Hats and Caps made to order at short notice. Call and examine for yourselves, No. 300 Washington-St.

ANTI-SLAVERY PRESS! DOW and JACKSON.

BOOK, CARD, and FANCY JOB PRINTERS

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have materials for doing all kinds of work in their line in the best manner, and well known to turn off work in a better manner, and with greater rapidity, than any press now in use. Circulars, Reports, Addresses, &c. executed at short notice. Anti-slavery friends are particularly myited to call.

Boston, 1840.—15tf.

GENTEEL BOARD.

F At 24 Franklin Place, near the Odeon. 20 FOUR lower and several upper chambers will b vacated by gentlemen resuming their country seats on the first of April. Several single rooms may be taken immediately. The suits of rooms are convenient for families and others desiring a quiet, central and pleasant situation for a permanent residence. and pleasant situation for a permanent residence—
possessing the advantages of a large yard, and pleaty of good aqueduct and well water, bathing rooms,
shower bath, ect. Strangers visiting the city, prefer
ring private accommodations, are invited to call.

J. E. FULLER.



Dr. Hitchcock, Dentist, to. 98 Court Street, corner of Stoddard Street, Boston

Extracting, Filling and Setting Teeth. Extracting, Filling and Setting Teeth.

Extracting.—Dr. H. has an Improved Extractor for removing teeth, which is superior and far preferable to all other instruments. Its popularity and excellence require no other recommendation than the fact, that during the past year it has removed nearly Two Thousand Teeth. Extracting 25 cents.

Filling Teeth.—The advertiser has paid particular attention to the one and only correct method of filling carious teeth with gold, and as he received the premium at the late Fair in this city, for his specimens, he will load decayed teeth and warrant them Price \$1.

load decayed teeth and warrant them lond decayed teeth and warrant them Price \$1.

Artificial Teeth.—Persons desirous of having artificial teeth, can have the Mineral or unchangeable teeth, which are unsurpassed both as to their perfectly natural appearance and utility. Single pivot teeth, \$2, and on gold plate lower than any other place in the city or country. Half or whole setts furnished on very low terms.

Individuals are invited to call at office, and examine

specimens. Dr. H. is permitted to refer to
WM. LLOYD GARRISON,

AMASA WALKER, Esq. Dr. THOMAS BARNES.

Mr. Beckwith's Family School

AT WEST NEWTON, MASS, tual, social and moral. The number

Terms. For tuition, board, washing, lights, \$40 a quarter. Only two terms, weeks, commencing permanently on the firs in May and November.

a May and November.

"Further particulars, together with am
aonials from the best sources, may be had e action to the Principal, and Circulars at No

III, Boston
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Boarding School for Young Ladies AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS, BY MR. AND MRS. MACK.

THE Academical Year commences the day in September, and consists of eleven weeks each. The vacation at year is five weeks; the others one we Mr. and Mrs. Mack have been eng several years, and devote thems education of their pupils. The expressly for the accommodation of about PUPILs, in a pleasant and healthy situation, are assisted by the best teachers of Music, Drand modern languages, and by assistant teacher reside in the family. TERMS.

BOARD—(Due in advance,) for one year, \$150. F one quarter—summer or fall, \$45—winter or spin \$50. Turnos, (per quarter) English or Classical brain

es, \$15; Instrumental Music, with use of in \$20; cultivation of the voice and singing. Miss Young, who boards in the family, \$1 ing, \$8; painting in water colors, \$15; teacher Vautin, from England. Teacher of Italian and Fa Mr. Lanza, from Italy. Miss Cennse, Ass Principal. Miss Sanger, Assistant Publ. Principal. Miss Sanger, Assistant Pupil.

D. MACK, Principal
Cambridge, March 10, 1840.

Hepf.

H. L. DEVEREUX. Book and Job Printer.

No. 4, Water Street, Boston. cipal Type Foundries, in the United States, and Fancy Jobs. NOTICE.

JAMES TOLMAN, of the late firm of Man and Tolman, has taken the store recently of by Winckley and Dickenson, No. 6. Congress

October Street, nearly opposite the old stand.

He will constantly be supplied with a complete a sortment of first rate MERCHANT TAILOR GOODS, which will be sold at the very lower than the sold of t prices.

By particular personal attention to all departm
of the business, he will be able to execute all or
in a perfect and satisfactory manner. The patra
of his friends and of the public is respectfully sol

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JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at THE SLAVE: or the Memoirs of A DESPOTISM IN AMERICA, by the author

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le or retail. ale or retail.

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the country.

March, 1840.

H. A. !

He would respectfully solicit the patronage ne

GENTLEMEN'S TOILET ARTICLES, R J Shaving Brushes, and Boxes, cheap, covening and portable—a great variety of Soaps, Combs. H Brushes, etc., including every variety of articles comfort and convenience, all of which are derevery low prices, at JORDAN'S Comb and Peruse store, No. 2 Milk st., opposite the Old South.—164t.

To ADVERTISERS. Heretofore it h wish to obtain advertising patronage to a able extent, believing that our subscribe better satisfied to have the paper filled a sively with reading matter. By the adv of our friends, however, we are now ind our columns, to a moderate extent, to such may choose to use them as an advert May choose to use them as an advertising As our paper has a wide circulation among all political parties and nearly every religit ination, and as our subscribers are confessed the most enterprising and energetic pertorminity, we can confidently assure advertise or friends or opposers of abolitionism, that find it for their interest to avail themselves portunity now presented of cularging the portunity now presented of end their customers. Book-sellers literary, scientific or religious, v a medium of advertising quite as of the religious papers of the d they find it for their interest to a umns all works which relate in any n forms of the day, whether physical or class of people feel so lively an inte subjects as the readers of anti-s chanics, also, of all classes, who city, and merchants engaged in the find it for their advantage to adver tor. We invite them to do so. wen by reference to the first page, are were we confidently look for patronage, f at least, if not from our opposit

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